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DEADLOCK MAY KILL ALL POSSIBILITY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Although Situation May Clear
in a Day or So It Promises
Now to Protract Session of
Congress Into August.

NO CHANGE TODAY

Senator Aldrich Is Said to Be
Sincere in His Statement
That Free Hides Would
Never Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON—The tariff situation may clear up today or tomorrow, or during the week, but there are elements in the situation that point very strongly to the possibility that the deadlock now on between the two houses may protract the work of the conference and carry the tariff session of Congress well into August.

Indeed, the possibility is equally great that there may be no tariff legislation at all, although leaders in both Houses are as yet unwilling to face such an alternative.

Senator Aldrich continues to claim, and probably with a good deal of truth, that if he should yield to the House and the President in the matter of free hides it would be impossible to carry the conference report through the Senate. He says there are seven Republican senators from the range states of the Rocky mountains who are unalterably opposed to free hides, and says they will vote against any conference report providing for them.

This will be sufficient strength to defeat the conference report in the Senate, according to Mr. Aldrich, because he says the 10 insurgent senators cannot be depended upon to come to his relief, even if what the President demands is granted. These insurgents continue to be hostile. They do not even warm up to the President, claiming that he has not asked for enough in the way of reductions, and since the Aldrich majority in the Senate is only about 14 votes, it is easy to see that if the 10 insurgents and the seven range senators vote against the report the Senate will be in the position of defeating the tariff bill.

In the House the outlook is just as cheerless. Chairman Payne says he will not sign a conference report which does not give free hides and provide for reductions in the leather schedule. Any conference report sent to the House without his signature will probably be defeated in that body.

What, then, are the conferees to do? Anybody giving a satisfactory answer to this question will earn the everlasting gratitude of the President and Chairman Payne on the one side, and of Senator Aldrich and the stand-patters on the other.

Neither side wants to defeat the bill. The effect of such a course on the Republican party in the next campaign would be disastrous, and the President, as a good party man, does not want to do so.

CHILDREN ENJOY NAHANT OUTING

Three Hundred Youngsters
From Various Churches
Today on Randidge Fund
Excursion.

Three hundred children and attendants today are enjoying an outing at Nahant on the Randidge fund excursion, which left Otis wharf this morning under the auspices of the City Missionary Society.

Several different churches were represented, among them churches in Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and the city proper. The children were all well and neatly dressed, and behaved well on the pier. They had arrived a half-hour early, and while they were on the wharf waiting for the boat the boys spent their time in organizing baseball nines and arranging games, while the girls arranged for races and games of their own.

William A. O'Brien and W. Stanwood Field have charge of the excursions for the school board.

The delegation of 150 children from Emmanuel Church on Walnut street was under the care of Miss Miller and that of Boylston Church, Boylston and Amory streets, Jamaica Plain, under the charge of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. William Picken. Eliot Church on Kenilworth street, Roxbury, sent 60 children, with Miss Gillis, Miss Leavitt and Mrs. Duffy as attendants, and the Congregational Church at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, sent 75, under Miss Briggs and Miss Stanley.

TAPT TO SEE WRIGHT FLY.

WASHINGTON—President Taft announced this afternoon that he will go out to Ft. Myer this evening to watch the first official trial of the Wright aeroplane. He will travel in the White House automobile from the Chevy Chase golf links.

MONITORIALS

BY
Nixon Waterman.

THE WAY TO HER HEART.

"There is one way women could get the ballot all over the world in 18 months. That way would be for every woman to take an oath not to marry until woman's suffrage was granted."
—Mrs. O. H. Belmont.

As lovers do, in speech and song,
He begged her name the day.
With admiration deep and strong
He wooed her ardently and long,
But still she answered, "Nay."

He brought her jewels, good to see,
And precious gems galore,
And cried, "Now, will you marry me,
Oh, fairest of the fair?" But she
Refused him as before.

Again he told his heart's desire:
"My dear," cried he, "I'll mow
The lawn and build the kitchen fire
And do such chores as you require!"
She, sighing, answered, "No."

Said he: "Your life shall be a dream
Of beauty and delight
I'll bring you chocolates and cream!"
(That should have won her, it would
seem,
But still it didn't, quite.)

Full eighteen months did he devote
To toil, then, one glad day,
Poor, worn and in a ragged coat,
He brought to her the right to vote
And then she answered, "Yes!"

AND THEN HE LEFT.

"Do you fancy," asked he, "that a fellow like me
Could make you contented and happy?"
Her answer: "Well, yes, perhaps so,
unless
He was too nearly like you," crushed
Chappy.

No doubt England will call her fleet
of flying warships her aero-dreadnought navy.

HYMEN AND HISTORY.

He must be married who, in books, our
nation's life relates,
For only married men can tell of their
United States.
And let me here inquire: Would their
happiness increase
If all our Michiganders chose to marry
Portuguese?

The big, bread-insuring crop of the
northwestern states is nearly ready to
harvest and the happy farmers as they
view it are humming "In this wheat by
and by."

HEARD AT THE MILL.

Spindle—How do you feel after your
encounter with me?
Wool—Worsted.

The true story of the scenes about
Tangier would make a thrilling book. It
should be bound, of course, in Morocco.

It would be a fine compliment if the
civilized nations of the earth would suspend
the hammer and clatter incident to the
building of their many "Dreadnoughts"
during the first week of September
while the international peace conference
holds its eighteenth annual meeting
at Stockholm.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.

"In spite of his wealth, Miss Myllion's
savior must be an everyday sort of man."
"Why do you think so?"
"I notice that he calls seven times a week."

MATRIMONIAL SECRET.

There's many a husband does, ah! eek!
Strange things he ne'er confesses:
Sometimes a man (behind her back)
Will "hook" his own wife's dress!

HOT AND COLD.

The lover thinks his sweetheart nice
But till he knows he's got her;
When'er he tries to break the ice
He's always in hot water.

In inviting the "warring elements" of
Congress to dine with him President Taft
affirms his belief in the truth of the
saying: "There is no trouble so large
that it cannot be covered by a tablecloth."

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

"Do you think the hammock season
has a tendency to increase counting
among the young people?"
"On the contrary, I think it suspends
it."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM.

The time has come when things that
plague
Can all be fixed without fierce spats;
Let's take our troubles to The Hague;
We've had enough "Kilkenny Cats."

AMERICA TO SEE MRS. PANKHURST

NEW YORK—Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes of England, is coming to America soon, according to announcement today by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Equal Suffrage Society and the League for Self-Supporting Women. She will begin her American campaign at a reception to be given her in Carnegie Hall, and will visit several other cities in America.

Holds School Attendance
Record With Perfect Score
For Dozen Years in Melrose



ERNEST A. McLEAN.

Melrose boy who in 12 years never missed a session of school nor had a tardy mark against him.

MELROSE, Mass.—Ernest A. McLean, a graduate in this year's class of the Melrose High School, is said to hold the record in the state for school attendance. During his entire 12-year course he was never absent, tardy or dismissed.

Young McLean, during a portion of the time, was also a student of the New England Conservatory of Music, from which he has just graduated, and although he has had to depend upon trolley service under all conditions, his record there is also as clean as that in the Melrose public schools.

The young man is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean and resides on the outskirts of the city, having had to walk a much greater distance to school than most of his classmates. He was also prominent in school athletics.

EXPECTING TO END LYNN SHOE STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—The packing room employees union executive board expects to present plans of a piece work system or wage scale to the firms of V. K. & A. H. Jones, Joseph Caunt & Sons, and James Phelan today, following the admission of the factory owners that such plans would be given consideration.

LOWER TAX RATES FOR WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—In addition to a reduction of \$1.20 in the tax rate (from \$17.40 to \$16.20), the assessors report a gain in personal valuation of \$456,150, and of real \$497,000.
The total valuation of the town is: Personal, \$2,352,800 and real \$10,078,150.

CRETE FLYING FLAG OF GREECE AS THE POWERS EVACUATE

Inhabitants Rejoice as Other
Troops Follow England,
France, Russia and Italy in
Hauling in Flags.

CANEA, Crete—The Greek flag is flying over this island and the evacuation is expected to be complete today. The troops of the four protecting powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, are expected to depart, following the lead of the English, who embarked Sunday.

M. Michellidakis, president of the executive committee, came specially and made a speech to the troops. The English colonel in reply referred to the friendly relations established between the troops and the population and expressed the hope that Cretans would persevere in the paths of civilization and progress.

The departure of the troops will give rise to great popular rejoicings. The executive committee has published in regard to these a special program. Great animation prevails in the town of Canea, where the foreign officers are the object of a friendly greeting on the part of the population.

July 13 the diplomatic representatives at Constantinople of the four powers presented an identical note to the porte concerning the evacuation of the island by the international troops.

The note said that, owing to the public feeling, the moment was inopportune for the discussion of the Turkish proposals relative to the future of the island, but as each protecting power is to station a warship in Suda bay, the supreme rights of Turkey will not be affected by the withdrawal of the troops.

CANAL ON COAST AID TO WARSHIPS

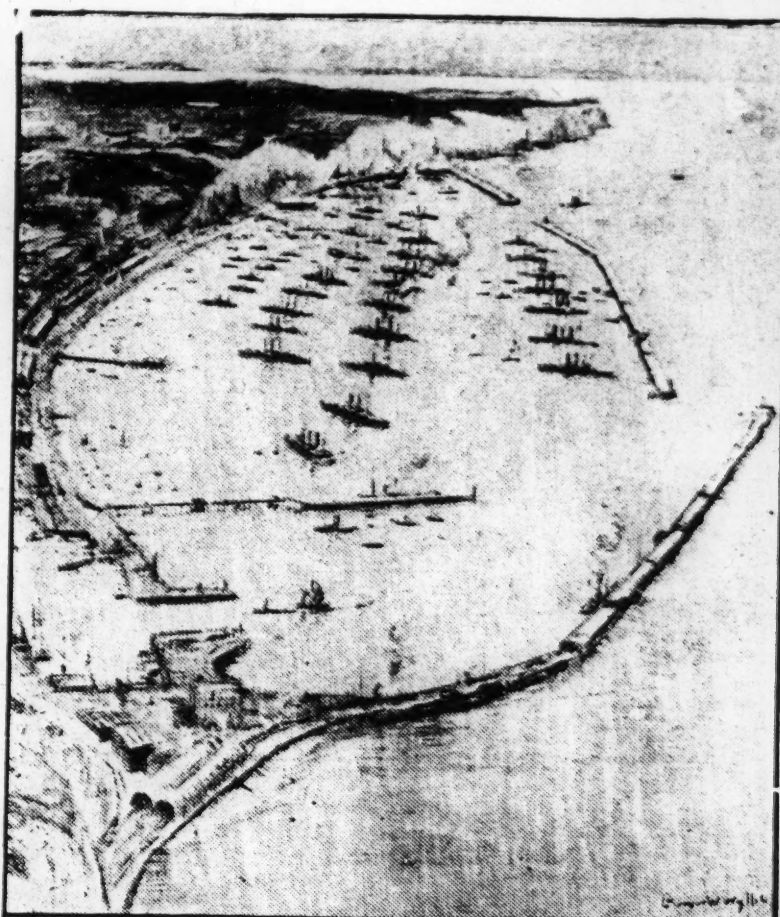
The Intracoastal Waterway
Would Enable Gunboats to
Go From Harbor to Har-
bor Unmolested.

An important aspect of the proposed intracoastal canal from Boston to Beaufort, N. C., for which surveys are now being made by army engineers, is the comparative safety it will afford to the movement of gunboats, submarines, torpedo boats and other small craft.

In time of war this movement could be carried on from harbor to harbor without being molested by a possible blockading fleet. At no time would the vessels in transit be outside of the three-mile limit.

The completion of the Cape Cod canal is destined in time to have a wide military influence. Then, a ship leaving Norfolk, Va., would pass through Chesapeake bay to the Delaware river, thence by canal across New Jersey to the Raritan river, New York bay, the East river, Long Island sound, Buzzards bay, the Cape Cod canal to Boston. The saving in time and the reduction of the dangers to shipping are counted to offset the cost of the work—about \$13,000,000.

BLERIOT TODAY IS AWARDED PRIZE FOR FIRST AERIAL SAIL ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL



(Drawn by Charles Wyllie for the London Sphere.)
DOVER, ENG., NEAR WHICH BLERIOT LANDED.

The Northfoll meadow in which the aeronaut alighted is behind the famous chalk cliffs, shown fronting the promontory in the background. The improved harbor and breakwater are in the middle ground.

Half Million Greet Him in London and Great Crowd Honors Aeronaut Who Arouses Wild Enthusiasm.

LONDON—London gave a tremendous welcome to Louis Blériot, the French aeronaut who crossed the English channel in his monoplane Sunday morning, when 500,000 people met him today at the station and another 500,000 cheered him on his way to the Savoy Hotel, where the daring aeronaut was the guest of honor at a luncheon and received a prize.

Hundreds of notable figures in England joined in the vast throng submitted to all sorts of inconveniences just to get a glimpse of the aeronaut who in 30 minutes accomplished a feat that has immortalized his name.

Blériot was completely overcome by the intensity of enthusiasm and the display in his honor. He declared that the honors shown him compensated him a hundredfold for the fortune he has spent in mastering aviation.

The Daily Mail's £1000 prize was formally turned over to Blériot when he reached the Savoy Hotel. The presentation speech was made by Lord Northcliffe, amid scenes which for enthusiasm have seldom been equaled.

According to present arrangements,
(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

TALKS ON WIRELESS 'PHONE TODAY OVER THE CHARLES RIVER

The Apparatus Invented by
A. Frederick Collins of
Newark, N. J., Proves to
Be Practicable.

EXPLAINS ITS USE

Dr. Axel Kopp of Copen-
hagen, in Charge, Declares
Method Outclasses Tele-
graph System in Simplicity.

A successful experiment at "wireless telephoning" across the Charles river was made this afternoon by A. Frederick Collins of Newark, N. J., to show Massachusetts capitalists the practicality of the device which is intended ultimately to supplant the old method.

Among those who were present at the experiment were J. W. Long, George Eliot, Frank Florence, W. R. DeGruy, Clarence H. Kelsa, Henry Skilton, H. S. Osborne, Emory Low and George A. Smith.

The apparatus was a conductivity of 25 volts resistance. The electrical waves were carried through the water over a distance of about a quarter of a mile. It is the first time that experiments of this nature have been carried on in Massachusetts. The apparatus is of simple construction, being identical on either side of the river.

The electrical waves were received at each end by plates of copper and zinc a yard square. Dr. Axel C. S. L. Kopp of Copenhagen, who took part in the experiments, said that the telephone was not yet perfected, but that the experiments that are now being carried on gave promise that in a short time the wireless telephone would be perfected and would be a competitor of wireless telegraphy. He also said that if he had had a larger voltage resistance the experiments this afternoon would have been a great deal more successful than they were.

Dr. Kopp claims that the wireless telephone is more practical than the wireless telegraph because it does not require an expert to operate it. He gave as an instance the following:

"In case of war if an operator of a wireless telegraph station was unable to attend to his instrument there would be no one able to send important messages. In the case of the wireless telephone any one can operate it. It is easily moved from place to place and it is expected when it is perfected, to be superior to all other methods of communication."

SHIRLEY OPENING POSTPONED.

SHIRLEY, Mass.—The opening of the new state industrial school for boys, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed until next Saturday. The grounds are still in a condition of incompleteness and the trustees deemed it wise to postpone the event to allow a general cleaning.

OFF TO APPROVE NEW TOWER PLAN

U. S. Architect Leaves Bos-
ton to Present His Favor
of Custom House Change
to Secretary MacVeagh.

Supervising Architect J. K. Taylor left Boston today for Washington, where he will send in his approval of the plans for the proposed custom house tower to Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh. Mr. Taylor will also recommend to the treasury chief the temporary quarters for the custom house during the time of the repairs to the present building.

When asked for information relative to the site of the temporary quarters, Mr. Taylor said that he could not speak for publication until he had filed a report in Washington.

There is every reason to believe, however, that the Washington official favors the R. H. Stearns Building on Tremont street.

NEW CITY RECORD URGED BY MAYOR

Mayor Hibbard, in a communication to the board of aldermen today urged the establishment of the City Record, a municipal publication, as soon as practically possible.

On the advice of Corporation Counsel Babson the mayor says that unless the city newspaper is established before Sept. 10 no contract that requires advertisement can legally be made by the city. To meet this situation the mayor transmitted an order establishing the paper to be published weekly at the selling price of \$1 a year or 5 cents a copy. The rates for advertising are left by the mayor to be fixed later.

Mayor Hibbard also sent in an order transferring \$5000 from the reserve fund to start the paper. The orders were referred to the committee on public improvements.

OPEN MUSHROOM EXHIBITION TODAY

Edible and Non-Edible Vari-
eties Are Shown at Display
of the Boston Mycological
Club on State Street.

Many interesting varieties of mushrooms will be shown this afternoon at the weekly exhibition of the Boston Mycological Club in the Merchants National Bank building, 28 State street.

These exhibitions are of an educational nature, and are intended to instruct the general public to distinguish between edible and non-edible mushrooms. The public is invited to attend the exhibitions, which will be open from now on every Monday from 12 noon until 3 p. m. until Oct. 1.

These exhibitions, which are in charge of Miss J. F. Conant, consist of the best specimens obtained during the week by the club. Last week's products are somewhat smaller than usual. The edible varieties are labeled with white cards, non-edible with red cards and those the nature of which has not been definitely determined with green cards. Among the best specimens on exhibition this week are a fine bunch of ciliocybe nulpiceps, a large white variety of hyrophorus, a bright yellow variety found in swamps, agaricus campestris and the ordinary meadow mushrooms, which variety is most familiar for table consumption.

TRAGEDY IN WESTPORT.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Robert M. Fanning, a well-known resident of Westport, slew his wife, Tina Hall Fanning, at about 1 o'clock this morning near their home and later came to the central police station in this city where, after handing for what had happened and requesting good care for his infant daughter, he committed suicide by shooting. Mrs. Fanning was the daughter of George Hall, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Westport.

Citizens of Salem Tomorrow Will Present Rich Silver Service to the Scout Cruiser Namesake



GIFT OF SALEM PEOPLE TO THEIR WARSHIP.

This silver set was purchased from a fund raised by a popular subscription of ten cents each. It proved to be immensely popular.

MALDEN EXPECTS LOWER TAX RATE

The tax rate in Malden, which will be announced this week, is expected to be greatly reduced this year owing to rigid research by the present assessors of Malden. The rate, it is understood, will be in the neighborhood of \$17, against the rate last year of \$19.50.

A year ago a finance commission was appointed by Mayor Richards to investigate the city's financial condition. As a result the assessors were asked for their resignations on account of allowing over \$2,000,000 of personal property and real estate to escape their notice.

NAGEL TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—The secretary of commerce and labor, Mr. Nagel, will return to Washington early in the week.

Bursting Bombs, the Glare of Red Fire, Aquatic Parade and Concert Will Usher in the Merry-Making.

SALEM, Mass.—Old Home week observance starts here tonight with an illumination at the Willows and Juniper point. Promptly at 8 o'clock three big bombs will be set off, and this will be the signal for the burning of red fire, great quantities of which will be visible all along the North Shore. Beside the fireworks there will be a parade in which
(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

FITCHBURG POWER RIGHT CURTAILED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Aldermen who are investigating say that the state gas and electric light commissioners established a precedent for Massachusetts when they revised the franchise granted by the board of aldermen to the Connecticut River Transmission Company, cutting out clauses providing for pole locations in streets not on the direct transmission line and prohibiting the power concern from running its wires close to industrial establishments. The Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company is due to handle every bit of power sold in Fitchburg. It will deliver the power over locations which the aldermen will be asked to grant. In the original franchise the transmission company was given permission to run a line by several mills and factories.

REFINED SUGAR PRICE RAISED.

NEW YORK—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds today.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

FRENCH SQUADRONS AT CHERBOURG WILL WELCOME EMPEROR

CHERBOURG, France.—In view of the recent tumultuous discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the naval estimates resulting in the resignation of M. Clemenceau and his cabinet, naval experts will have an excellent opportunity of inspecting the condition of the French vessels when the Mediterranean and the northern squadrons meet at Cherbourg on the thirtieth inst. to participate in the welcome of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

M. Fallieres is to arrive at Cherbourg on the same day, and he will at once go on board the battleship Verite, which is being fitted out at Brest, and will remain there until Aug. 2, when the Czar will proceed to Cowes.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will arrive at Cherbourg in their yacht, the Standart, escorted by the Russian cruisers Rurik and Makharoff, on the afternoon of July 31. Their majesties will be met at Dunkirk by the cruisers Marcelline, Guynard, and Gloire, under Admiral Auvert. This squadron will accompany the Russian sovereigns to Cherbourg. When the imperial visitors leave for Cowes these three cruisers will also escort them halfway to the Isle of Wight.

The Cherbourg program includes the illumination of the fleet during the evening in July 31, an official luncheon on the Verite on Aug. 1, and also a reception on board the Standart. M. Neldoff and several members of the staff of the Russian embassy will embark in a French battleship, as well as Admiral Touchard, late ambassador at St. Petersburg, General d'Amade, and Major Guise, who are to be in attendance on their majesties during their stay in French waters.

All the functions at Cherbourg will take place on board ships as the Czar and Czarina will not set foot on shore, so that all that the public will be able to get out of the visit will be the contemplation of the vessels from a very respectful distance.

CANADIAN TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

Recovery From Nineteen-Seventy Depression Has Been Rapid—Exports Are Now Close to Record Mark.

OTTAWA, Canada.—The trade of Canada for June shows an increase of \$9,628,898 as compared with June of last year, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year an increase of \$20,686,824 over the corresponding period of last year.

The recovery from depression, which set in during the latter part of 1907, and which was reflected in the trade, figuring up to the beginning of the present year, has been so rapid during the past three months that imports and exports are now close to 1907. The imports entered for consumption last month totaled \$31,231,914, which is an increase of \$7,134,840 over the preceding June.

For three months the imports totaled \$81,824,463, an increase of \$14,926,685. Exports of domestic products last month totaled \$21,654,000 and foreign products \$2,661,659, which show increases respectively of \$1,766,524 and \$1,824,646. For the three months exports of domestic products totaled \$49,327,004, and of foreign products \$4,138,597, showing increases respectively of \$5,238,228 and \$2,377,513.

During the first quarter of 1908-9, Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of \$2,023,329. This year for the same period the amount was only \$267,727.

PRINCE ITO RETURNS.

TOKIO, Japan.—Prince Ito, until recently the Japanese resident general in Korea, has returned here and will participate at the meetings of the Privy Council, of which he was recently appointed president by the Emperor.

SIR ROBERT TO RETIRE.

LONDON.—Sir Robert Hart, who has spent a year's leave of absence in England, the first vacation he has taken in more than 20 years, has practically decided to retire.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

KEITH'S.—Vandeville, with the Fadenettes. ORPHEUM.—"John of Arc."

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN.—Vandeville. AERIAL GARDENS.—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BROADWAY.—"The Midnight Sons." HAMMERSTEIN'S.—Vandeville. HERALD SQUARE.—"The Beauty Spot." KEITH & PROCTOR'S.—Fifth Avenue. LYKIN.—"The Motor Girl." WEBER'S.—"The Chorus."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN.—Vandeville. COLONIAL.—"The Tenderfoot." GARRICK.—"The Blue Mouse." GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." ILLINOIS THEATRE.—"The Traveling Salesman." MAJESTIC.—Vandeville. SUNDRECKER.—"The Candy Shop."

DUKE OF ABRUZZI MAKES CAMP HIGH UP ON K-2 MOUNTAIN

MILAN, Italy.—Some further interesting news has been received of the expedition from the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition in the Himalayas. The explorers had at that date reached a height of 18,500 feet on a crest of K-2 mountain, where a camp had been established preparatory to climbing to the summit, which is 28,265 feet and the highest known peak in the world except Mount Everest, which is 29,002 feet.

The Duke of Aosta and cousin to the King of Italy, has during the last 15 years devoted much of his time to exploration and mountain climbing. He was the first to ascend Mount Elias in Alaska and he scaled the 16 highest peaks of the Ruvanzori range in Africa, reaching an altitude of 16,810 feet. He has varied his mountain climbing by Arctic exploration, getting nearer to the North Pole than Nansen.

The Duke started on his present expedition in company with the Marquis Negrotto towards the end of March and it was announced that he intended to attempt the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest.

BANK BUILDING FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Canada.—The new building for the Bank of Montreal, which will be one of the most imposing edifices in Canada, is to be erected at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. It is of purely classic design and bears a striking resemblance to the Royal Exchange of London, Eng.

The height of the building will be 98 feet, its front 90 feet wide and its depth 150 feet.

The architects are Messrs. McKim, Meade and White of New York.

NEW PROVINCIAL POLICY.

TORONTO, Ont.—A new provincial policy has been brought into effect in the department of lands, forests and mines, under which the right of cutting ties on crown lands will in future only be granted under competition by public tender. Heretofore the cutting of ties was granted by special permit.

Beauty of Alps Alluring to Professional Men



VILLAGE OF ENGELBERG. One of the attractions in Switzerland for tourists.

INTERLAKEN.—The beauty of the Swiss Alps is proving particularly alluring this year to those who by means of pen and brush are able to show us the things that have so impressed them. Frank Pixley of "The Prince of Pilsen" fame is staying here for the purpose of obtaining local color for his next comic opera that will have Switzerland for its setting.

Hall Caine is still in Switzerland actively engaged on his new novel. He spent several months in Egypt in search of color for this story and then returned to Switzerland to write the result of his observations.

Frank Keenan, who signed a contract with Henry B. Harris to star in the new play, "The Heights," to be presented some time in October, is looking around

for sketches for scenic settings for that part of the play that deals with life in Switzerland.

Fred Story of the Plaza Hotel is accompanied by an American scenic artist, and is selecting subjects from which the elaborate Swiss mountain scenes are to be painted that he intends to be used as scenery at receptions and other high functions often held at this famous New York hostelry.

Reports from the Zermatt district, the peaceful village that nestles under the shadow of the grim Matterhorn, indicate that the number of Americans is steadily increasing. Zermatt has a peculiar attraction that is unexplainable, but which compels one to return again and again.

The manner in which the American

abroad quickly wins the confidence of those who learn his character is shown by the mark of appreciation just tendered to Commodore Bull, United States navy, by the residents of Lausanne, who, together with the members of the French colony, have asked him to form a committee for the purpose of organizing the celebrations in connection with the French national fete. The invitation is a grateful tribute to the popularity of the commodore.

The illustration shows the village of Engelberg in the canton Unterwald, and is characteristic of those peaceful resorts in the midst of wild scenery so characteristic of Switzerland, and which has such an attraction for tourists and mountain climbers.

Railway Across Pyrenees -- LONDON LETTER -- May Alter Russian Time

Topics of Interest Gathered by the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON.—It is reported that a student at the Dresden Technical High School, named Jospe, is the inventor of a flying machine of a new type. The King of Saxony and the Saxon military authorities have inspected the machine, and it is stated that the student has flown in it over the Electro-Technical Institute. The future of this new flying machine seems to be so promising that a company is to be formed by Dresden financiers for the exploitation of the invention.

It is learned also on reliable authority that a gentleman of either Austrian or Bulgarian nationality has designed a dirigible air vessel embodying various improvements for which great advantages have been claimed. Nothing has at present been made public as to the details of the airship, but a working model has been constructed which has demonstrated the capabilities of the machine to the satisfaction of the inventor.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ON TRADE WITH ENGLAND

M. Timiriazoff, interviewed by the "Reteh," emphasized the importance of developing Anglo-Russian trade. Both countries would benefit, he pointed out, by the supply of Russian foodstuffs to the British market. Existing treaties stand in the way of preferential treatment for British manufactures, but that would be ultimately overcome. Meanwhile British capital could find profitable investment in Russia. The minister drew attention to the useful mission served by chambers of commerce.

PRINCESS LOUISE PRESENT AT "DUKIES" CHELSEA PARADE

The last parade service at Chelsea of the Duke of York's Royal Military School was held on Sunday, July 11. The school is being transferred this week to the new quarters at Dover. Among those present were Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. The body of the chapel was filled with "old boys," many of whom were in uniform. One of those "old boys" had left the school in 1836. On the Monday morning following the "farewell service" the inhabitants of Chelsea heard the boys give a series of lusty cheers before going away for their summer holiday, which in this instance means leaving their old quarters for good. At the end of the holidays the boys will take possession of the new premises at Dover.

FISHERMAN DYES NET BLUE AND INCREASES CATCH

The discovery has been made by the owner of a St. Ab's fishing boat that a net dyed as nearly as possible the hue of the sea, instead of the traditional brown, yields much larger results by catching a far greater number of fish. The discovery was recently put the test, when out of a fleet of 65 boats the boat

with its net dyed blue made by far the largest catch. The dye used is bluestone.

EARL WILL DISPOSE OF HIGHAM FERRERS ESTATE

Earl Fitzwilliam has announced that he is about to sell his Higham Ferrers estate, comprising the main portion of the municipal borough of Northamptonshire. The chief industry of the place is the manufacture of boots and shoes. In Domesday Book it appears as Hecham. It took its second name from William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who founded a castle there. The population of the borough is 2000.

MANY VISITORS TO BRITISH MUSEUM IN NINETEEN-EIGHT.

According to the report which has just been issued by Sir E. Maunde Thompson nearly three quarters of a million people were admitted to view the general collections in the British Museum during the year 1908. The total number of visits by readers to the reading rooms was 231,544, giving a daily average of 761. There has been a decrease in the number of visitors to the newspapers room and the department of oriental printed books, and manuscripts, but, on the other hand, an increase in the number of visits to the departments of manuscripts, prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, and the sculpture galleries.

LORD RIPON SAYS "MAKE TRUTH AND JUSTICE PREVAIL"

When in October last Lord Ripon retired from office, he was asked if he had any words of wisdom for those who were coming after him. "That is rather a large order," he replied, "but if I had to say anything, this is what I would say: In the governance of the world, as in all the other affairs of life, accept no other guide than the voice of your own conscience. In dealing with the affairs of state, as in dealing with the affairs of your own private life, let your moral judgment be supreme. In the governing

of countries, as in everything else, so rule that all those over whom you hold authority shall recognize that your first object is to make truth and justice prevail."

DIRECTORS OF BANK VISIT DEPOSED SULTAN

From Constantinople it is reported that one of the directors of the Deutsche Bank, Herr Neef, has gone to Salonika accompanied by Herr Anders, bearing scrip and shares to the value of about £500,000. This is the property of the ex-Sultan, to whom it will be handed over and then doubtless transferred without delay to the minister of war.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON RECEIVED AT BUCKINGHAM

On July 10, Lieutenant Shackleton was received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, on his return from his Antarctic expedition. The insignia of a commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon the explorer, who was accompanied by Mrs. Shackleton. Their majesties were much interested in the explorer's story of the adventures and achievements of the members of his expedition.

WILL INTRODUCE BILL TO ALTER RUSSIAN TIME

In the autumn a bill relating to the substitution of the new style for the old style of time in Russia will be brought before the council of the empire and the Duma. There is a difference of 13 days between the old Russian calendar and the new one.

KING MAY PAY VISIT TO CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Lord Knollys has received a letter from Maj.-Gen. Robert Auld, C. B., lieutenant-governor of Guernsey and Jersey, saying what great satisfaction it would give to the loyal inhabitants if their majesties were to visit the Channel Islands. Lord Knollys has replied to the effect that "his majesty has long wished, together with the Queen, to visit Jersey

and Guernsey, but circumstances have always prevented him doing so. Will you assure the members of the London Channel Islanders' Society that their majesties will give every consideration to their application, and that it will afford them much pleasure to pay a visit to the Channel Islands on the first available opportunity."

SULTAN REVIEWS FLEET AND MEETS OFFICERS

The Sultan reviewed his fleet on July 4 and the celebrated scene and magnificent spectacle witnessed on the occasion gave just cause for the satisfaction felt by those who had strived for so long to bring about an improved condition in the Turkish navy. A short time ago the vessels, for which vast sums had been paid, were being left to rot in the Golden Horn. These same vessels have now been restored and manned. Arif Hikmet Pasha is the minister of marine, and he has shown the greatest interest and activity in the work of reorganization which he has undertaken. The officers under him have likewise manifested the greatest interest and zeal, taking every advantage of the experience of Rear Admiral Gamble and his able staff of technical instructors from England. The squadron of 19 vessels was anchored in three lines at the entrance to the Bosphorus. The Sultan first reviewed the fleet from his yacht, the Ertogrud. Later on he was rowed in his huge state yaique, the stern of which is covered with a dome supported by four pillars richly gilded and carved, to the battleship Mesoudieh, where all the officers of the squadron had assembled to be presented to his majesty.

STEAM TRAWLERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS APPARATUS

The Cuxhaven Steam Fisheries Company and the German admiralty have come to an agreement whereby two of the company's steam trawlers operating in the North sea have been fitted with wireless telegraph installations. These

GERMANY TO HAVE NEW AGREEMENT

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—A most-favored-nation agreement is about to be concluded between Germany and Bolivia. M. Bustamante, the Bolivian minister for education, has decided to reform the elementary schools throughout the republic on the Prussian model, and has requested the German government to send out schoolmasters in order to carry out the scheme. Negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the appointment of German officers to the Bolivian military forces, which are to be reorganized on German lines like those of Argentina and Chile.

APPOINTS CHIEF ENGINEER.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Gordon Grant, chief inspecting engineer of the National Transcontinental railway, has been appointed by the government to be chief engineer in charge of construction of the road, in succession to Hugh Lumsden, whose resignation has been formally accepted.

RECORD CLIP OF WOOL PREDICTED

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Dalgely's annual review of the wool trade, just issued, predicts that the coming clip will be the largest on record and of particularly good quality, owing to the propitious seasons. It also says: "The year's export of wool amounts to a value of about £26,000,000, besides wool to the value of nearly £500,000 used locally. The actual output of wool is less than it was 13 or 14 years ago, whereas the world's population has increased by 90,000,000." The wool sales in this city will open Oct. 4.

DAIRYING ATTAINS MUCH PROMINENCE IN WARM CLIMATE

MELBOURNE, Australia.—When the hot climate and the great distances separating farms are taken into consideration it is remarkable how dairying in Australia has attained such large proportions. It is entirely owing to the wise care and vigilance of the state and federal governments. From the importation of improved cattle to the grading of the butter for shipment the state stands by the dairy farmer, instructing and encouraging him in the advanced methods which distinguish this branch of farming.

The dairy inspection staffs not only educate the young men who attend the dairy classes at the various government colleges but they travel about the country giving lectures to the farmers. Dairy inspectors also appointed by the state visit every farm and insist upon clean and efficient dairies and see that the regulations laid down by the government are carried out. The farmers themselves by cooperation have made it possible for the industry to be carried on in all sorts of climates even in the almost tropical regions of New South Wales. This triumph over atmospheric conditions has been achieved, however, only by scrupulous attention to details.

Deliveries at the butter factories are rapid and frequent. The factories send out great express wagons which gather cans from stands built at the farm gates, while other farmers deliver their product themselves, and great quantities of cream are sent by special river launches and by the railways. The federal government grades the butter to be exported and although this is voluntary on the part of the shippers the great bulk of the butter is now submitted to the official experts.

EXTEND TROLLEY LINE.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has announced its intention to extend the trolley line south to the American boundary at Huntington, where it has secured a terminal site. It is generally expected that later on this extension will form a link in a direct electric line between Vancouver and the Puget Sound cities.

AUSTRIAN ALPINE RAILROAD TO BE OF VAST IMPORTANCE

VIENNA.—The Tauern tunnel of the new Austrian Alpine railroad recently opened to public use is of great importance, both for tourist and goods traffic and may even develop great political and strategic consequence. The railroad of which it is a link is the line from Bad-Gastein in Salzburg province to Spital in Carinthia. This is the second section of the so-called Tauern railway, which derives its name from the fact that it pierces the chief range of the Tauern mountains.

Two years ago the famous spa, Bad-Gastein, was made accessible for the first time to the railway tourist, and now the completed continuation of the line to Spital on the Drave branch of the Danube eliminates the necessity for the detour over the Brenner, which formerly was necessary to enable the tourist from Salzburg or Munich to reach the heart of the mountains and see the Millstättersee, the Worthersee, and the Ossiachersee in Carinthia and the smaller but equally beautiful lakes in Carniola.

A more potent consideration than that of sightseeing, however, attaches to the completion of this scenic line. It is the saving of time and distance between some important trade centers in southern Germany and the seaport of Trieste. With this new rail highway a new trade route will unquestionably be formed which will benefit this Austrian Adriatic port by diverting thither freights which formerly have gone to Venice, Genoa or Hamburg. One consequence of this change will be increased political interest in the Adriatic on the part of the German empire. This does not mean that Germany entertains any immediate designs on Adriatic territory; but it does mean a closer connection between Germany and Austria and a tendency toward estrangement between Germany and Italy, whose Irredentist aspirations the northern power will approve of less than ever.

Bad-Gastein is a night's journey from Vienna on the new railroad, and since the first section of the road reached it two years ago a decided impetus has been given to its tourist traffic. It is finely situated on a precipitous slope, on both sides of a series of waterfalls. Thence it is but a few minutes by train to the village of Bockstein, where the line takes a sharp turn to the left and runs straight for the massy Gamskar mountain, nearly 10,000 feet high, under which the great Tauern tunnel runs. This tunnel is 5½ miles in length, the longest in the monarchy after the Arlberg. It is ventilated by electrical pumps and emerges at the farther end at the Alpine village of Mallnitz.

Special Notice

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have running in The Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

Elmer Chickering
Leading Photographer.
21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

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You may not be able to bathe in soft, cool, fresh rain water, but a Bathodora Bath is easily attainable, and the effect is even more delightful. This feather white powder sprinkled into the water makes it perfectly soft and delightfully perfumed.
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WATER SUPPLY
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REDUCED.
NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY AND COUNTRY.
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AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York.

Leading Events in Athletic World

TWO TEAMS HAVE GOOD CHANCE IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg and Chicago Far Ahead of Other Teams—Boston Shows Wonderful Improvement Under Smith.

DONLIN TO MANAGE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	40	23	.635
Chicago	38	25	.603
New York	37	26	.588
Cincinnati	34	29	.541
Philadelphia	30	33	.476
St. Louis	24	39	.381
Brooklyn	23	40	.365
Boston	24	52	.310

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Pittsburg 7, Boston 3.
Pittsburg 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, New York 1.

SUNDAY'S GAME.

St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4.

GAMES TODAY.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, 2 games.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Although there is still more than two months of baseball to be played before the championship of the National League for 1909 will be definitely determined, the race has reached such a stage that all but two of the teams appear to be eliminated, and with but possibly one exception it is possible to tell just which clubs will make up the first and second divisions. Pittsburg, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati appear the logical candidates for the first four places, with Philadelphia a possibility to capture fourth place from Cincinnati.

The race for first place in this league promises to be a grand one, although not as close as in 1908 on account of the poor showing made by New York. Pittsburg and Chicago will undoubtedly fight it out to the finish, present indications pointing to Pittsburg as the probable champion. The series just closed in Boston shows that the latter team is in the best of shape. For heavy hitting, fast and brilliant fielding and daring base-running they cannot be improved upon as a team, as is evidenced from the fact that they lead all others in these departments. Chicago is fast in all departments, but not the equal of Pittsburg, and if the present champions succeed in taking a fourth successive pennant, it will be due to their inside playing more than anything else.

At this time last year Pittsburg led the race with Chicago in third place. The former had a percentage of .598 as against .583 for the latter. The margin this year is much greater, and as Pittsburg is playing much better ball now than a year ago, it will be a very difficult task for Chicago to take the lead, especially as Chicago is not as strong as a year ago, missing that great catcher Kling and his heavy hitting.

The chief feature of the past week was the remarkable improvement shown by the Boston team. Since Harry Smith replaced Bowerman as manager the club has played exceptionally good ball. Previous to Smith's advent as manager the men played as if they did not care whether they won or lost, with the result that they generally lost. The past week they have gone into the games with a determination to try and win, and while they lost all three to Pittsburg, they played a good game, one that would have won from at least three of the clubs in the league. If the men continue to show the same spirit in the future as was shown in the last Cincinnati and Pittsburgh series they will soon get out of last place in the standing.

Philadelphia's future depends much on the advent of Donlin as manager and captain. This club has been a great disappointment this year. It was expected to finish third or fourth, but is now a bad fifth, and unless the former New York player can greatly improve the work of the team it may soon be passed by St. Louis.

AMORITA TAKES MACKINAC CUP

MACKINAC ISLANDS, Mich.—The Amorita won this morning the annual Chicago-Mackinac island yacht race. She crossed the line in the lead of 10 other contestants at 9:28 this morning. The Valmore was second, arriving at 9:33, at which time no other boats were in sight. Unofficial time makes the Amorita winner.

BOSTON CLUB FLEET DISBANDED.

CAMDEN, Me.—The fleet of the Boston Yacht Club disbanded Sunday evening at sunset. Some of the yachts are cruising further to the eastward and others have already started on their return trip to Boston. The general sentiment is that the cruise has been a most successful one. The fleet was an unusually large one and good weather was encountered with the exception of the time spent at Boothbay harbor.

BIG RIFLE SHOOT STARTED TODAY

Much Interest Taken in Cups Offered by Governor Lawrence, Governor Quinby and S. Shuman.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a squad of New England's crack rifle shots went on to the firing line in the first competition of the fifth annual shoot of the New England Military Rifle Association being held on the Bay State range here and the crack of the rifles on the 200-yard range in the Gen. S. C. Lawrence match ushered in the second biggest military rifle shoot to be held in the United States this year.

That this shoot is to be one of the most successful ever held here is conceded by all and the officers of the association as they declare that never before has there been such a keen interest shown the militiamen of New England as in the arrangements for this tournament.

Today's card calls for the shooting off of six individual reentry rifle matches, three reentry pistol matches and the evening match with small bore rifles. The members of the navy team made the best scores this morning in the novice match. Surgeon McDonald made two 50's at 500 yards and Ensign Thompson made two 49's.

J. W. Hessian made the highest score in the Shuman match, getting two 50's. The General Lawrence and Governor Quinby matches seem to be the favorites today. The Lawrence match is at the 200-yard range, two scores to count, open to all, for a trophy and four cups presented by General Lawrence of Medford.

The Governor Quinby match is at the 600-yard range for a trophy and six cash prizes offered by Gov. Henry B. Quinby of New Hampshire. This match is until noon today, all day Tuesday and Thursday and will close at noon Friday.

The S. Shuman match which opens today is one which promises excellent sport. This is at the 500-yard range, open to all for a trophy and six cash prizes presented by S. Shuman of Boston.

Considerable interest was manifested in the practice work of the Maine team this morning as this team is looked upon as one of the closest competitors with Massachusetts for the New England championship to be shot on Thursday.

The Maine men were the first of the out of the state teams to arrive at camp, getting in late Sunday afternoon, being followed by the Connecticut men.

Maine has twice won the company team match, the team being from D company, second regiment, located at Norway, Me., and this year this company will enter a veteran team in the company match, four of the members of this company being on the state team.

The Maine team includes Capt. D. W. Wentworth, Capt. Arthur H. Field, Capt. Moses P. Stiles, Lieut. L. H. Daugherty, Lieut. John A. Hadley, Lieut. Joseph F. Le Bel, Lieut. D. I. Gould, Lieut. Charles A. Marston, Lieut. E. F. Keating, Corp. Sergt. William P. Marston, Lieut. Carl R. Bailey, Sergt. William Smith, Sergt. Daniel P. Christy, Sergt. S. B. Morris and Corp. A. E. Whitehead.

The following number of entries were posted for the following events:

- No. 16, Governor Quinby match—45 entries.
- No. 13, S. C. Lawrence match—24 entries.
- No. 5, General Hancock match—1 team.
- No. 1, M. V. M. 2 teams, 6th regiment, M. V. M.
- No. 1, 1st Corps Cadet match—Co. B, 2d regiment, 12th, C. of Rhode Island.
- No. 2, C. 6th Mass., Co. B, 1st Corps Cadets.
- No. 2, 8th regiment (2 teams), Co. A, 1st Corps Cadets.
- No. 2, State of Maine match—Co. A, 1st Corps Cadets.

The following is the program for Tuesday:

- 6 a. m. to 8 a. m.—Morning skirmish run, Maine and New Hampshire.
- 8 a. m.—No. 1, Company team match, New England militia only; distances 200 and 500 yards; the 200-yard stage to be shot at 1 p. m. and the 500-yard stage immediately after.
- 9 a. m.—No. 10, The Essex County match; individual open to all members of the organized militia of the New England states; distances 1000 yards. No. 11, Cushing match; distance 500 yards.
- 1 p. m.—No. 2, Second company team match, New England militia only; distances 200 and 500 yards; the 200-yard stage to be shot at 1 p. m. and the 500-yard stage immediately after.
- 4 p. m.—No. 9, The Essex County match; individual match, New England only; distances 200 and 500 yards rapid fire.
- All day—No. 13, Lawrence match; individual reentry competition; open to all; distance 200 yards.
- No. 14, Individual re-entry match, open to all members of the New England militia; distance 500 yards.
- No. 18, Novice match, re-entry; 500 yards.
- No. 19, Rapid fire re-entry pistol match, open to all residents of the New England states; distance 25 yards.
- No. 20, Timed fire re-entry pistol match, open to all residents of the New England states; distance 30 yards.
- No. 21, Slow fire re-entry pistol match, open to all residents of the New England states; distance 50 yards.
- 8 p. m.—No. 25, Small bore rifle match, re-entry; open to all.

CHECH AND RYAN TRADED.

The Boston American League team has traded Chech and Ryan with a money consideration to the St. Paul Club of the American association for Pitchers Karger and Hall, who will report to the Boston Americans at once. Hugh McEwen, treasurer of the Boston club, who is with the team on the western trip, telegraphed this information from Detroit. Karger was considered one of the finest left-handed pitchers in the business, and the New York Nationals once offered St. Louis \$20,000 for him, but for some reason or other he lost control, and Cincinnati sold him to St. Paul, where he has been very effective this season.

Where the Big Shoot Is Held



View at Bay State rifle range, Wakefield, Mass., showing the 200-yard firing point, with 200 and 300-yard ranges in distance.

GLIDDEN AUTOS ENJOYING REST

Denver Extending a Royal Welcome to Tourists in Famous Run Who Start Tomorrow for Hugo, Col.

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
1	Jay, Premier.		0
2	Hammond, Premier.		0
3	Boiger, Chalmers-Detroit.		8.0
4	Marmion, Marmion.		0
5	Marmion, Marmion.		0
6	Gager, Maxwell.		0
7	Bernhart, Jewell.		10.3
8	Day, Pierce-Arrow.		0
9	Winchester, Pierce-Arrow.		0
10	Bartholomew, Glide.		10.8
11	Buse, Thomas.		1.0
12	Hayes, Midland.		4.3
13	Scaries, White.		0

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
100	Vandervoort, Moline.		3.1
101	Wicker, Moline.		0
102	Gregory, Moline.		17.1
103	Trinkle, Brush.		0
104	Huss, Brush.		0
105	MacFleck, Chalmers-Detroit.		0
106	Steinman, Hupmobile.		0
107	Goldthwaite, Maxwell-Briscoe.		4.2
108	Williams, Pierce-Arrow.		0
109	Scotton, Pierce-Arrow.		0
110	Goodwin, McIntyre.		0
111	Shimp, Jewell.		3.3
112	Snyder, Mason.		4.3
114	Moore, Lexington.		0

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
51	Wood, America-Simplex.		0
52	Bemb, Chalmers-Detroit.		6.0
53	Waltman, Premier.		8.0

DENVER—The Glidden tourists are enjoying their second day of rest in this city today. Of the 30 starters in the tour 28 will start east from Denver tomorrow morning, 25 of them as contestants. A heavy penalty on the Glide car in the Glidden trophy class remains to be officially determined, as that entrant reached here late Saturday night, after going into the ditch, but the penalization is not likely to bar the car. All the other standings have been brought up to date.

In the Glidden trophy division seven of the 13 to start still have perfect scores, as follows: Premiers, 1 and 2; Marmion, 5; Maxwell, 6; Pierce, 8 and 9, and White (kerosene). In the Hower trophy class the five clean scores out of 14 starters are: Moline, 101; Chalmers, 105; Pierce, 108 and 109, and Lexington. The America Simplex is the only clean score in the Detroit trophy division, in which three started.

Saturday morning the tourists were taken over the city in automobiles by members of the Denver Motor Club, and in the afternoon they visited Lakeside, where they went through all the shows, and then had dinner. Today is being devoted to a trip up Mt. McClelland, one of the highest peaks of the Rocky mountains, where the snow is still drifted in the gorges.

Tuesday's run will be 174 miles, Hugo, Col., being the nearest stop. The remaining four days call for 751 miles' travel, unless changes are necessary. The trip to date has covered slightly more than 1900 miles.

TEN LEADING BATTERS, AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player	Ave.
Killifer, Detroit.	.483
Lajoie, Cleveland.	.443
Collins, Philadelphia.	.442
Cobb, Detroit.	.441
Helmuth, Philadelphia.	.433
Lord, Boston.	.431
Crawford, Detroit.	.431
Browne, Washington.	.430
Carlson, Boston.	.427
Cris, St. Louis.	.404

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS.

Player	Stolen Bases
Cobb, Detroit.	48
Collins, Philadelphia.	25
Bush, Detroit.	24
Dougherty, Chicago.	23
Lord, Boston.	22
Parent, Chicago.	18
McConnell, Boston.	17
Morarity, Detroit.	17
Elberfeld, Detroit.	17
Speaker, Boston.	15

TEN LEADING BATTERS, NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player	Ave.
Killitach, Philadelphia.	.444
Wagner, Cincinnati.	.442
Mitchell, Cincinnati.	.431
Hyatt, Pittsburgh.	.431
Clarke, Pittsburgh.	.431
Phelps, St. Louis.	.429
Bofana, Chicago.	.429
Bransfield, Philadelphia.	.428
Myers, New York.	.426

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS.

Player	Stolen Bases
Wagner, Pittsburgh.	27
Bescher, Cincinnati.	24
Murray, New York.	21
Grant, Philadelphia.	19
Magee, Philadelphia.	19
Voltera, New York.	18
Byrne, St. Louis.	18
Konetchy, St. Louis.	18
Mitchell, Cincinnati.	17
Bates, Philadelphia.	17

BIG POWER-BOAT RACE SATURDAY

Colonial Yacht Club Will Hold a Two-Hundred-Mile Race With Eighteen Boats Entered.

NEW YORK—One of the most popular long-distance races of the season will be a power-boat race around Long Island, starting next Saturday. The course is 210 nautical miles and the event is to be held under the auspices of the Colonial Yacht Club of this city. Eighteen boats have been entered so far, a number of these coming from the waters of New England. The race is for boats of under 50 feet over all length only, all boats sailing in one class. The start will be from the Atlantic Yacht Club house, Sea Gate, Saturday, at 10 a. m. The course will extend down lower New York bay to the southwest spit buoy, thence to and around Montauk Point and through Long Island sound to the stake boat anchored off Echo bay, New Rochelle, the home of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Knowledge of local conditions around Montauk and through the Gut or Race will play an important part in the contest. The unfamiliar part of the cruise will be from Fire Island lightship to Montauk Point.

This course has some historic interest and has seen a number of races back in the '80s—20 to 25 years ago—some for single handers. In 1884 a number of New York Yacht Club schooners sailed a slashing match from Sandy Hook lightship to City island for the William Travers cup, which was won by the famous old Grayling in 43½ hours.

The list of entries to date, together with dimensions and allowance of each, is as follows:

Yacht and owner.	Length.	Allow.
Ramallah, E. H. Tucker.	44	6½
Redwing, M. B. Pendas.	43	0 00 37½
Crescent, A. G. Hill.	41	0 01 15
Pearless, B. R. Stoddard.	41	0 01 15
More Joy, W. H. Childs.	41	1 27 30
Intrepid, E. P. Grayberry.	40	1 40 00
Tillamook, H. C. King.	39	2 17 30
Victory, H. A. Jackson.	38	11 27 30
S. V. Nov, R. P. Decker.	38	2 42 30
Maffie, Hollis Burgess.	37	10 2 42 30
Peri II, James S. Bradley.	37	6 2 55 00
Alma, Walter Burgess.	34	1 8 32 30
Surprise, M. S. Kattenhorn.	31	5 52 00
Snug, Daniel Bacon.	30	6 38 00
Alma, Walter Burgess.	29	6 20 20
Gertrude, E. J. Crane.	24	7 8 20 00
Crocket, H. P. Wells.	24	8 20 00
Alma, Walter Burgess.	24	8 32 30

The rules require that the boats report at Gravesend bay by 10 a. m. of July 30, and a tug will be at New Rochelle Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock to tow the boats from the sound to the Atlantic Yacht Club anchorage at Sea Gate.

There will be a representative of the regatta committee handling the race at the Atlantic Yacht Club all day Friday, July 30, to look after and inspect the boats that are entered. It is hoped that by Friday night all the crews will be gathered at the Atlantic Yacht Club for any final instructions that may be deemed necessary.

There will be four prizes for this event. The cups for first and second prizes have been on exhibition in New York for some time.

PLAN FOR SOUTH BOSTON MEET

South-Boston and the West End meet will pick up the series of 1915 athletic meets this week. There will be a meeting for the local boys committee of South Boston at the office of the South Boston Inquirer at 8:15 this evening to make plans for the meet at M street next Saturday afternoon. Entries are being received at the branch library on E street. The meeting this evening will be addressed by Frank S. Mason, chairman of the Boston 1915 boys' games committee. Great interest is being shown by the South Boston boys in these meets and from the record of the district in turning out athletes, next Saturday's contests at M street are expected to make records in the 1915 series.

Entries for the West End meet, which will be held at Charlesbank at 2 o'clock Saturday, are being received at West End House, 9 Eaton street, where Mitchell Freeman is registrar.

NO I. A. C. MEN AT SEATTLE.

NEW YORK—The Irish-American Athletic Club will be unable to send a team to Seattle to compete in the national track and field championships of the A. A. U. next month, owing to the fact that not enough of the men can get away from their business long enough to make the trip. This means that the proposed three-cornered meet between the Irish, the New York A. C. and the Chicago A. A. at Chicago must be abandoned.

FOUR TEAMS ARE FIGHTING HARD IN AMERICAN RACE

Detroit Has Commanding Lead, but Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland Are Still Pressing Hard.

CHICAGO COMING UP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	37	21	.643
Philadelphia	35	23	.605
Boston	31	27	.530
Cleveland	27	31	.467
Chicago	22	36	.379
New York	20	47	.453
St. Louis	18	50	.432
Washington	15	53	.298

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 2, New York 0.
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 9, Washington 3.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Boston 4, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 6, Washington 0.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

GAME TODAY.

New York at Cleveland.

The last half of the championship race of the American league for 1909 finds four teams fairly close together in a spirited battle for first place. Detroit, last year's champion, is comfortably settled in that position, with Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland fighting it out for the other places in the first division and close enough to the leader to take advantage of any falling off in form by the former.

With the possible exception of Chicago no other team in the league seems to have a chance to win a place in the first division. New York played a remarkably fast game at the start, but has gradually fallen off with little chance of going higher in the standing.

Chicago's showing during the past week has been the surprise of the league. That club made a remarkable showing against Philadelphia, taking all four games in easy style. A marked improvement has been made in its playing during the past few weeks, and it will surprise no one to see it climb into the first division before the season is over.

Despite the fact that Cleveland is now in fourth place, that is the club that is generally picked as the one to replace Detroit at the top of the list, should any club succeed in doing it. The return of Lajoie and Fick has made a big difference in the club's showing, and as soon as Bradley and Turner are able to return to the first places, there will be a great fight on for first honors.

Boston continues to make a wonderful showing. The team was winning more than its share of games up to the time it reached Detroit, but the champions proved too fast. The pitching staff is certainly very weak. Wood, Pape and Collins have given much promise, and may develop into fine players, but they can hardly be depended upon to take the place of tried veterans their first season in major league baseball. Both Check and Ryan have proved unsatisfactory and Cicotte is the only one who has shown any degree of consistency. Cy Young is certainly badly missed this year. The presence of this veteran in the box with the speed shown by the team would certainly have won several games which have been lost through inferior pitching.

POLO TOURNEY DATES NAMED

Detailed arrangements for the national pony polo championship tournament have just been announced. The tourney will be played at Narragansett Pier, Aug. 2-14, under the auspices of the Point Judith Club. Four clubs have been entered for the senior event.

Three handicap competitions for the Narragansett cups under the existing handicaps, the Rhode Island cups for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 17 goals, and the freshman cups for teams not handicapped beyond 10 goals will be held during the tourney. The handicap events have entries from the same clubs as the championships, but with different players to suit conditions.

The following schedule covering all events but the finals for the Rhode Island and Narragansett cups has been arranged.

- Aug. 2—Bryn Mawr vs. Great Neck (junior championship).
- Aug.

BLERIOT TODAY
RECEIVES PRIZE

(Continued from Page One.)

the French Parliament will on Thursday make suitable recognition of M. Bleriot's accomplishment. It is understood President Fallieres has signed his appointment to the Legion of Honor.

Hubert Latham, who last week attempted to fly across the channel, today telegraphed his congratulations to his successful rival. "I hope soon to follow you," the message concluded.

Numerous other honors and medals are awaiting M. Bleriot on this side of the channel, the principal prize being a gold cup offered by Captain Wyndham for the first flight across the English channel. It will be presented to the Frenchman at the Aeroclub dinner, Aug. 9.

The only thing that tinged the enthusiasm with a note of regret was the realization that the honor was being bestowed upon a foreigner, whereas all England had hoped that a native son would be the first to achieve this aeronautic feat.

M. Bleriot wrote this account of his feat, which the Daily Mail publishes today:

I rose at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and, finding that the conditions were favorable, ordered the torpedo boat destroyer *Escopette*, which had been placed at my disposal by the French government, to start. Then I went to the garage at Sangatte and found that the motor worked well. At 4 a. m. I took my seat in the aeroplane and made a trial flight around Calais of some 15 kilometers (over nine miles), descending at the spot chosen for the start across the channel.

Here I waited for the sun to come out, the conditions of the Daily Mail prize requiring that I fly between sunrise and sunset. At 4:30 daylight had come, but it was impossible to see the coast. A light breeze from the southwest was blowing the air clear, however, and everything was prepared.

I was dressed in a khaki jacket lined with wool for warmth over my lined clothes and beneath my engineer's suit of blue cotton overalls. A close-fitting cap was fastened over my head and ears. I had neither eaten nor drunk anything since I rose. My thoughts were only upon the flight and my determination to accomplish it this morning.

At 4:35 "All ready." My friend Le Blanc gives the signal, and in an instant I am in the air, my engine making 12,000 revolutions, almost the highest speed, in order that I may get quickly over the telegraph wires along the edge of the cliff. As soon as I am over the cliff I reduce speed. There is now no need to force the engine. I begin my flight, steady and sure, toward the coast of England. I have no apprehensions, no sensation—pas du tout—not at all.

The *Escopette* has seen me. She is driving ahead at full speed. She makes perhaps 42 kilometers (26 miles) an hour. What matters it? I am making at least 68 kilometers. Rapidly I overtake her traveling at a height of 80 meters (260 feet). Below me is the surface of the sea, disturbed by the wind, which is now freshening. The motion of the waves beneath me is not pleasant. I drive on.

Ten minutes are gone. I have passed the destroyer, and I turn my head to see whether I am proceeding in the right direction. I am amazed. There is nothing to be seen—neither the torpedo boat destroyer nor France nor England. I am alone; I can see nothing at all.

For ten minutes I am lost; it is a strange position to be in—alone, guided without a compass in the air over the middle of the channel. I touch nothing, my hands and feet rest lightly on the levers. I let the aeroplane take its own course. I care not whether it goes.

For 10 minutes I continue, neither rising nor falling nor turning, and—then, 20 minutes after I have left the French coast, I see green cliffs and Dover Castle, and away to the west the spot where I had intended to land. What can I do? It is evident the wind has taken me out of my course. I am almost at St. Margaret's bay, going in the direction of Goodwin sands.

Now it is time to attend to the steering. I press a lever with my foot and turn easily toward the west, reversing the direction in which I am traveling. Now I am in difficulties, for the wind here by the cliffs is much stronger and my speed is reduced as I fight against it, yet my beautiful aeroplane responds still steadily.

I fly westward, chopping across the harbor, and reach Shakespeare Cliff. I see an opening in the cliff. Although I am confident I can continue for an hour and a half, that I might, indeed, return to Calais, I cannot resist the opportunity to make a landing upon this green spot.

Once more I turn my aeroplane, and, describing a half circle, I enter the opening and find myself again over dry land. Avoiding the red buildings on my right, I attempt a landing, but the wind catches me and whirls me around two or three times. At once I stop my motor and instantly my machine falls straight upon the ground from a height of 20 meters (75 feet). In two or three seconds I am safe upon your shore.

Soldiers in khaki run up, and policemen. Two of my compatriots are on the spot. They kiss my cheeks. The conclusion of my flight overwhelms me.

This ended my flight across the channel—a flight which could easily be done again. Shall I do it? I think not. I have promised my wife that after a race for which I have already entered I will fly no more.

Clayton, Wrights, Rotch and Others Join in Praise

Louis Bleriot is being generously

praised by American experts on aeronautics.

Prof. H. Helm Clayton, formerly of the Blue Hill observatory, who has made a special study of the upper air currents as they bear on aerial flights said:

"Bleriot is one of the most original and daring of all French aeronauts, and it does not surprise me that he has won out over all the others in crossing the English channel. The lack of stability of the monoplane, as compared with the biplane, has been the drawback in the development of this type."

Orville Wright at Washington said: "I have said all along that Bleriot would be the first to make the flight across the channel, once he decided to attempt it. It was a great flight."

But that it was a personal triumph for Bleriot, rather than any indication of advancement in the art of flying, was Wright's idea of the significance of the accomplishment.

"I believe Bleriot has added movable wing-tips to his machine since I saw it,"



H. HELM CLAYTON.
Expert on air currents and aeronautics who calls Bleriot one of the most daring of men.

said Mr. Wright. "His type of monoplane is based on the models used by Penard. The monoplane, however, has not as good a method of control as the biplane which we use."

Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch of Blue Hill observatory thinks the flight will stimulate aeronautics and Professor Todd of Amesbury says it puts France in the van in regard to aviation.

Smallness of Monoplane
of Bleriot Is Notable

Bleriot monoplanes are notable for their small size, and it was the smallest of three that he took to Calais which the aeronaut used for his English channel flight. One description given of Bleriot's monoplane is that it looks more like a great dragon fly than a bird. The wings and rudder are constructed of a material that looks like vellum.

With its wings folded it occupies the space of a medium-sized automobile. It can be housed in the hotel garage. The day before it won the Prix Du Voyage of the French Aero Club, it was trundled along country roads behind a motor car. After arrival at the grounds it was ready to fly.

Bleriot sits between and above the two wings, or supporting planes, each of which spreads 14 feet out from the skiff-shaped body. The breadth of the curved planes is about six feet. Its weight is about 400 pounds, the motor being 25 horsepower. The machine used Sunday was fitted with an airtight sausage-shaped rubber bag, so that it would float if it descended to the sea.

Wrights' First Official
Trial Is Coming Tonight

WASHINGTON—The Wright brothers today informed General Allen, chief of the army signal corps, that they will be ready to make their first official test of their aeroplane at 6 o'clock this evening. One of the officers of the signal corps, either Lieutenant Foulis or Lieutenant Lahm, will accompany Orville Wright on the flight, which will take place over the parade grounds at Fort Myer.

The test will be for endurance, a flight of one hour with two men aboard without alighting.

If tonight's test is successful, it is likely that the trial for a straightaway flight to Alexandria and return will be made tomorrow night. On this flight, in order to obtain the contract price of \$25,000 from the government, the machine must make a speed of 40 miles an hour. For every mile less than down to 36 the Wrights will forfeit 10 per cent of this price. For every mile above 40 and up to 44 they will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. To meet the requirements of the government a speed of at least 36 miles an hour must be made.

Bleriot Uses Own Machine
and Is Inventor of Note

Louis Bleriot is a well-known inventor. He studied at the Central School of Engineering in Paris, one of the foremost technical training colleges of France. Although having an independent income he has made invention and aviation hobbies for years. He came into prominence in 1896 as the inventor of one of the first practicable acetylene gas lamps, and a short time later invented the well-known Bleriot motor searchlights.

He completed his first full-sized aeroplane model in 1900. For a long time this machine was suspended from the roof of his lamp factory. He sold his country seat near Orleans in order to live near Paris and his factory. During

News in Brief Gathered Today from
Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

HINGHAM.

Representing the navy department, Lieut.-Commander J. L. Latimer has transformed the dwelling house known as the Stoddard property on the government reservation on Fort Hill street into an office, and has removed the necessary equipment from the Charlestown navy yard.

Associated with him are Civil Engineer Allen, Chief Gunner Johnston, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Bussman and Mr. Murray are quartered on the reservation.

Old Colony Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected these officers for the coming term: N. G. Arthur L. Linscott; V. G. Edwin A. Gardner; warden, Edward Cowen; conductor, Arthur F. Hersey; chaplain, Banizilai Lincoln; R. S. S. Augustus N. Lincoln; L. S. S. Ensign B. Gardner; R. S. N. G., C. Sumner Henderson; R. S. V. G., Alfred Cushing; L. S. V. G., John N. Stoddard; I. G., Henry C. Spallis.

NEWTON.

Hereafter boys over 13 years of age will not be allowed to play ball on the grounds at Washington and Edison streets, nor at Washington and Putnam streets, orders to that effect having been issued to the police. Younger boys, however, will be allowed the use of the grounds afternoons and evenings.

Work is well under way on the two additional tennis courts at the Newton Center playground. The work is being done by the forestry department which now has charge of the parks and playgrounds.

A lecture on the forthcoming war maneuvers will be held at the Newton armory this evening by Lieutenant-Colonel Stover.

HARWICH.

The eighth annual Old Home Week was observed in this town commencing Sunday, when all of the churches held special services. Tuesday evening the business and professional men of the town present a minstrel show. Thursday evening there will be a concert in Pilgrim Church.

The real Old Home carnival will take place Friday, and will begin with a automobile parade. Band concerts will be given in the park, followed by a speaking program, with addresses by Dr. Charles H. Bangs of Lynn, vice-president of the Massachusetts Old Home Week Association; L. G. Blair and William A. Murphy of Boston. A grand ball will end the observances.

REVERE.

The tax rate for the present year is \$22.40 per thousand, an increase of 40 cents over last year. The rate is affected to certain extent by the valuation of Wonderland park, which is assessed for \$100,000 less than last year.

On Ocean avenue this week 600 gallons of petroleum emulsion were sprinkled between Beach street and the bath house to lay the dust.

The last nine years he has spent about \$10,000 in experiments with aeroplanes, and his factory in Paris was the first of its kind in France.

He has always expressed the opinion that a monoplane was far more reliable than a biplane, and to demonstrate this last year he made a cross-country flight from Toury to Atheny. A month ago he carried two passengers on a short flight to Issy. He afterward made a couple of flights approaching an hour in duration at Douau and Juvisy. He proposes to make a 60-mile flight, from Eux to Orleans, in the near future.

Bleriot uses a machine of his own design and considerably smaller than Latham's. With it he made a remarkable flight across the country from Etampes to Chevilly, a distance of 25 miles in 43 minutes, including one stop of 13 minutes to readjust the machinery. The height varied from 30 to 100 feet, and all kinds of obstacles were passed over. He flew over hedges, tall trees, brooks and roads and crossed a railway line as an express train rushed underneath him.

Recently he had two races with Paul Halle, a young French aviator, who used a Voisin biplane. The first race was at one kilometer, which Bleriot covered in 69 seconds, while his opponent took 87 seconds. Bleriot easily outstripped his rival in a race at two kilometers, which he covered in two minutes and nine seconds. He is confident the machine will float long enough in water to enable a vessel to pick him up. His coolness in emergency has saved him from injury.

WRIGHTS ARE DECORATED.

PARIS—Today Wilbur and Orville Wright and Henri Farman were made chevaliers in the Legion of Honor. The decoration of the Wright brothers with this signal honor, in recognition of their record-breaking flights at Le Mans and Pau, has been long under contemplation. Hart O. Berg, the business manager of the Wright brothers, and Santos Dumont, one of the pioneers in French aviation, were promoted to officers in the legion.

BALLOON GOES ABOVE CLOUDS.

WESTBORO, Mass.—The balloon Boston, holding N. H. Arnold of North Adams as pilot, and E. P. Beckwith, a consulting engineer of New York, as passenger, landed in a cornfield here Sunday after a three hours' journey from North Adams. Most of the trip was above the clouds. The distance traveled in a straight line was 82 miles.

APPOINTMENT WORCESTER MAN.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John P. Johnson of this city and a prominent member of the Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran Church, has received word from Washington of his appointment to the United States immigration service at Montreal and is to begin his new duties July 30.

WELLESLEY.

A number of changes of teachers at several of the schools will be made by the school committee with the beginning of the next term. More male teachers will be engaged, two being assigned to the high school building, one taking the place of Principal Johnson of the grammar grades, who will become the superintendent of the grammar and primary grades under the new arrangement that is to be introduced. The other male teacher will be under Principal Seldon L. Brown of the high school grades.

Two new young women teachers will also be installed at the high school, while a man will be installed as principal at the Fiske school. There will also be two additional teachers assigned to the Hunsnewell School. The school committee have now under consideration candidates for the principalship of the intermediate school.

Lincoln W. Riddle with the opening of the next term, will become associate professor of botany at Wellesley College. He served as instructor in that department last term.

MALDEN.

Work will be started this week laying out Hudson street and Gellineau terrace and preparing them for acceptance by the city.

Miss Mary Norton of 15 Sherman street has been given the annual prize for highest rank in spelling by the Malden commercial school.

Canton Malden will hold a special meeting in Odd Fellows Temple this evening.

The Malden Veteran Firemen's Association has elected the following officers: President, Charles A. Caffarella; vice-president, O. B. Cannon; secretary, William Quain; treasurer, Ernest Basford; foreman, A. B. Merrill. The veterans will have a play out on Center street Tuesday evening.

CHELSEA.

Miss Alice E. Gates, a graduate of the Chelsea High School and later second assistant at the public library, will sail Aug. 24 for China for four years of missionary work.

The annual picnic of St. Luke's Episcopal Church will be held at Wakefield Aug. 7.

Chief Henry A. Spencer of the fire department has received a very interesting letter from his son, Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer, who with his bride sailed in May from San Francisco for the Philippines. The letter with others was put in a barrel and thrown overboard 300 miles from San Francisco. It was picked up by some unknown party and mailed to the chief.

LYNN.

The city has appropriated \$3500 for plans for the installation of the American system of mechanical water filtration.

The \$10,000 general plan for the development of Lynn harbor is completed, and as soon as the detail plans showing construction of docks, etc., are finished will be submitted to the city council.

The first of a series of religious services under the auspices of the Lynn Evangelical Alliance will be held at the Oceanside baseball grounds next Sunday.

The local division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company is experimenting with a semi-convertible car.

PREFER SUBWAY
BENEATH TRACKS

Residents of the Forest Hills district are urging a subway between the Washington street and Parkman Schools under the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks instead of a footbridge over them. The question was agitated some time ago and \$10,000 was appropriated by the city to construct the bridge. Last week surveyors were sent out to begin on the work.

A more careful consideration of the subject has made the citizens of the district feel that a subway would be better than a footbridge. It is claimed that the school children would go over the track rather than up and down the great number of steps necessary, while in the case of a subway, as the work only entails cutting through the grade of the track, this would be obviated.

ORATORIO TO END
MT. WAYTE MEET

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—This is the second and closing week of the thirty-fifth annual Chautauque assembly of the New England Sunday School Association at Mt. Wayte, and the chorus drill at 9 o'clock this morning in the auditorium, was well attended. The members are showing great improvement in the rehearsal of the oratorio of the "Redemption," which is to be the closing feature of the assembly next Friday night.

SIX DESTROYERS
GOING TO ALASKA

SEATTLE, Wash.—Six torpedo boat destroyers which have been in Puget sound for nearly a month rendezvous in Seattle today preparatory to beginning a long cruise to Alaska, to acquaint officers and men with the northern waters and to give an opportunity for maneuvering. The destroyers are the Whipple, Truxtun, Hull, Paul Jones, Perry and Hopkins.

DEADLOCK MAY KILL
TARIFF LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page One.)

anything that would invite it. Besides, the defeat of the bill would so disorganize Congress as to interfere with its program of general constructive legislation next winter.

The stand-patters do not want to defeat the bill, because they are convinced that the President is all right when he says that if the demands of the country are ignored, through the failure of the legislation, the tariff will continue to be the chief issue in politics, and a time will soon come when there will be downward revision which will make what the President is now asking for seem insignificant. Rather than face the defeat of the bill, therefore, it is the belief in Washington that one side or the other will yield, although the struggle possibly may run along for several weeks longer. The President, with the country behind him, it is pointed out, is not in position to yield, and as long as he can keep Chairman Payne on his side, it is believed that he will decline further to modify his demands.

The stand-patters, not having the country behind them, but representing for the most part isolated communities, are believed to be in a position to yield, and sentiment here inclines to the opinion that after they have made as hard a fight as they can they will give the President what he wants.

But guesses are not worth much, and people in Boston are in just as good a position to figure on the ultimate outcome as people in Washington. The conferees themselves do not know what the outcome is to be, and they are closer to the fight than anybody else.

The attitude of the 10 insurgent senators continues to be that of detachment, both from the stand-pat and from the tariff factions. This group could, by coming to the President's relief, make it possible for Mr. Aldrich to ignore the seven senators from the range states, but it is said that the insurgents are fearful that if they were now to go into the Aldrich combination, even in support of what the President wants, their position might be misunderstood.

And what is of more importance, it is said they fear further that once they get into that combination, they might be compelled to endorse certain other schedules which they now oppose. Hides and leather are not all there is now fighting for, say the insurgents.

It might be easy for the Aldrich people to work a confidence game on the insurgents, once they were safely in the Aldrich camp, and make their stand in the Senate when the bill was being debated seem foolish. At the same time, the President for several days has been "feeling out" these insurgents, and the insurgents themselves have been holding daily meetings to discuss the situation.

While they may eventually yield and support the bill through White House insistence, there was today no sign that they are seriously considering such a course.

Congressmen Today Vow
Taft Program Will Win

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Sherman and Representative Dwight, whip of the House, had breakfast with the President today and afterward the President conferred with Senators Crane and Frye.

The eastern senators had no more than left the White House before Senator Bristow, who occupies a stalwart stand on the opposite side of the tariff fence, appeared and remained for nearly half an hour.

Then came Senator Burton of Ohio and following him were Representatives Gillett of Massachusetts and Kuesterman of Wisconsin. Senator Simmons of North Carolina was the only Democratic lawmaker to see the President during the morning. The President's callers were unanimous in asserting that in spite of the temporary halt in the work of adjusting the differences, the President's program would win out before the week was over.

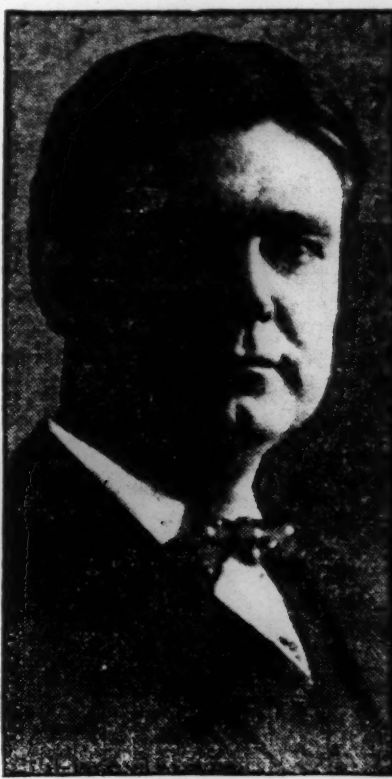
When the tariff conferees met this afternoon the situation remained unchanged. Chairman Payne told one of the House members, who wanted to get away, that he had better not think of doing so, at least for 10 days.

Rockefeller Denounces
Proposed Income Duty

CLEVELAND, O.—While John D. Rockefeller has declared that he will never again grant a newspaper interview, it can be authoritatively stated that Mr. Rockefeller disapproves vehemently of an income tax he has expounded in substance as follows:

"When a man has accumulated a sum of money within the law, that is to say in a legally honest way, the people no longer have any right to share in the earnings resulting from that accumulation. The man has respected the law in accumulating the money. Ex post facto laws should not apply to property rights. Man's right to undivided ownership of his property, in whatever form, cannot be denied him by any process short of confiscation."

Mr. Rockefeller's deep personal interest in the income tax law is obvious. If he is worth \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000, his income is roughly \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 annually. One per cent of that would be \$150,000 to \$200,000 and 2 per cent would be \$300,000 of \$400,000.

Western Senators Are Firm
For Free Leather in Return
For Abolishing Hides Duty

(Copyright by Harris & Ewing.)
WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Progressive Republican senator from Idaho who joins in demand for free hides compromise.

WASHINGTON—While the House tariff conferees were in session Sunday another conference, attended by Senators Warren and Clark of Wyoming; Sutherland, Borah and Dick, was being held. Earlier in the day Senators Smoot and Carter had met with their western associates. These senators decided that they would insist upon the shoe men fulfilling their agreement to permit leather goods to go on the free list in return for like treatment of hides.

President Taft Is Adamant
Today in His Stand for Free
Hides in New Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON—"The President is standing pat for free hides."—Senator Bristow of Kansas.

"There is no change in the tariff situation. The President is just where he was Sunday."—Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the President. These two brief statements summed up the tariff situation at the White House today, after the President had had a number of conferences with members from both houses of Congress.

BOSTON BRIEFS

The Rt. Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston, was invested with the office of bishop at a special cathedral service on Sunday morning. Archbishop William H. O'Connell was the principal officiating prelate. The ceremony was attended by about 3500 communicants of the church in this city.

The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, passed away this morning at 3 o'clock at the home of Royal Robbins, his son-in-law, at Nahant.

Fire on the first floor of the five-story brick building at 248 North street, North End, about 7 p. m. Sunday damaged the building to the extent of about \$500.

AMERICA IMPORTING
MORE FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON—A marked advance in the importation of certain foodstuffs and a falling off in the importation of finished manufactures are shown in a report on the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year 1909, made public today by the bureau of statistics.

The figures are based on 100 principal articles as compared with 1908. On the export side the falling off extends to all the great groups—foodstuffs, raw material and manufactures. The bureau, in summarizing this trade, says:

"The decline in imports of manufactures occurs chiefly in the textiles—products of cotton, wool, silk and fibers, also in manufactures of iron and steel. The increase in importations of manufacturers' material occurs in nearly all of the important articles—hides and skins, india rubber, raw wool and other articles of less importance."

"The decline in export of foodstuffs is due apparently to unusually high prices prevailing in the markets of the United States, and a consequent reduction in the quantity exported; in cotton, the low prices per unit of quantity as compared with those of last year, the quantity exported being more than 600,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, but the value falling \$20,000,000 below that of last year."

"In manufactures the fall in exports occurs chiefly in iron and steel of various grades and classes, copper, naval stores, lumber and other manufactures of wood, and miscellaneous articles."

SCHOOL BUREAU
FINDS POSITIONS

About 20 girls have been placed in permanent positions of given summer work through an employment agency in connection with the English (Girls') High School, Cambridge, since the bureau was started about six weeks ago. The employment secured has been of widely varied kinds, including taking care of children, house and store work and stenographic and other office work.

Many besides these have received positions by examination, with the help of Miss Grace L. Deering, principal of the school and founder of the novel employment bureau.

When the purpose to carry on such an agency was first publicly announced parents of the pupils were divided in opinions as to the real good of the experiment and its possible benefit to the school, but now sufficient time has elapsed to prove its worth. It will probably remain a permanent feature of the school.

BRITAIN TO BUILD
EXTRA WARSHIPS

LONDON—Naval Secretary McKenna announced today in the House of Commons that the keels for the four provisional dreadnoughts will be laid in April and that the battleships will be completed in 1912.

These four vessels were authorized in the recent naval bill, provided the admiralty decided that there was imperative need for such an increase in naval armament. There will be eight new dreadnoughts soon under construction, as the naval bill provided for four new ships of this type, as well as the "provisional" four.

LATHERS TO CONVENE HERE. The international convention of wood, wire and metal lathers begins Sept. 13 and will continue for at least 10 days. The headquarters will be at the Quincy House. The program includes a banquet, harbor excursion and sightseeing trips.

FIVE SAILORS SWEEP INTO SEA. PENSACOLA, Fla.—A gale swept five men into the sea from the deck of the schooner Minnie W., which came into port Sunday. A fleet of fishing vessels with upward of 40 men aboard sailed just before the gale struck.

Week End Excursions

POINTS IN THE
Adirondack
Mountains
Thousand
Islands
and to
Pittsfield—
Berkshire Hills

TICKETS to points in the Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands and to Pittsfield, Mass. (Berkshire Hills), every Friday, beginning with train No. 23, leaving Boston at 4:15, Worcester 5:26, Springfield 6:30 p. m., on all trains Saturday, returning, to leave destination on Monday following, on sale at

Greatly Reduced Fares

Call on agents at Boston and Albany Railroad Stations, or at City Ticket Offices:
Boston: 300 Washington Street, Phone 2140 Fort Hill
Worcester: 283 Main Street, Phone 145
Springfield: 401 Main Street, Phone 1509

for maps, time tables, tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and information.



SPECIAL HORN FIBRE for Automobile Parts and Railroad Insulation. This material is also made into trunks, boxes, cans for cotton mills and cars for department stores. Catalogue, prices and samples on application. A few sub-agents wanted.

HONEST BRAKEMAN FINDS HIS HONESTY AN ALADDIN'S LAMP

Long Island Railroad Man Picks up and Turns in to His Company Gems Worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK—"I used to read stories about Aladdin's wonderful lamp," said William Robelin, brakeman on the Long Island railroad, "but finding a handbag has done almost as much for me as the magic lamp was supposed to do for Aladdin."

Brakeman Robelin's honesty was put to the trial through his find, and his character stood the test.

Some days ago Robelin wandered through a train which had halted at Hammels. He noticed a small handbag on a seat. All the passengers had departed, and the brakeman, as in duty bound, took the bag. He thrust it in his pocket, and paid little attention to it until he returned to Long Island City. Then he opened the little receptacle.

Robelin was amazed. Diamonds glittered before his eyes—\$30,000 worth of them, it was discovered later. There was a check for \$600 and \$40 in bills besides the gems, but no cards or papers to identify the owner.

Robelin turned the property over to his superior officers at the station. They advertised. The result was that representatives of Mrs. A. Schwab of 318 West Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan, who had been on her way to visit her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Kutser, of Hammels, appeared and said that during Mrs. Schwab's journey to Hammels she had lost the bag and contents. Mrs. Schwab furnished a complete description of the property and her representatives got it.

Later these representatives found that Robelin was the man who had found the bag. Through authority of Mrs. Schwab they gave him the \$40 in cash and the \$600 check. Then they took him to a high-class New York tailor and ordered two suits of clothes with other accessories. Furthermore, they arranged for the two weeks' vacation for the brakeman.

But more was to come. The brakeman is now informed that if he desires he can have a life job at \$100 a month if he presents himself at any time at a certain establishment in Maiden Lane, the address of which is not divulged by those concerned.

BALLOON SAILING FOR LAHM TROPHY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An attempt to capture the Lahm cup is under way today. The balloon University City, piloted by John Berry, is trying to exceed the mark of 475 miles made by Capt. Charles De Forrest Chandler on Oct. 17, 1907. With Berry were Paul McCullough, his aide in winning the recent Indianapolis race, and John S. Thurman of St. Louis, a novice.

The balloon was provisioned for 48 hours and equipped for flight in the upper air strata. The Lahm cup is a distance trophy governed by the Aero Club of America. It was offered to commemorate the victory of Lieut. Frank Lahm in the 1906 Gordon Bennett balloon race starting from Paris.

NEPONSET MUSIC LIST FOR TONIGHT

The program for the concert by the Municipal Band, under the leadership of Jacques Benavente, to be held at the Neponset playground tonight at 8 o'clock is as follows:

March, "Bellow," von Blon; overture, "Masaniello," Auber; waltz, "Morning Journals," Strauss; selection, "Three Twins"; popular airs, "Paragon Park," "My Pony Boy," O'Donnell; piccolo solo, "Song of the Nightingale," Filipponi; Frank H. Eaton, selection, "Il Trovatore," Verdi; intermezzo, "Hoop-o'-Kack," Allen; descriptive, "Return of the Scouts," Clements march, "Admiral," Friedemann.

CONSERVE WATER IN SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Since meters were installed 40 per cent less water is being used by the consumers of Swampscott. A year ago the average daily consumption was 851,100 gallons, equivalent to 112 gallons per capita. Now the average daily consumption has dropped to 545,800 gallons a day, or an average of 70 gallons per capita, a saving of 42 gallons daily for each inhabitant.

RECEIVERS FOR SHOE FAIR.

George R. Nutter and Franklin T. Hammond were today appointed by Judge Dodge in the United States circuit court as receivers of the World's Shoe and Leather Fair, a Maine corporation, giving an exhibition in Cambridge. The receivers are to continue the exhibition. It is believed funds will be realized to pay all claims.

LET BUILDING CONTRACT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Draper Company of Hopedale have awarded the J. W. Bishop Company of Boston the contract to build an addition 125 feet square and three stories high to their Hopedale street woolen plant, which will be used as a storehouse for looms.

PARADE IN MARLBORO.

MARLBORO, Mass.—The Italian speaking people are to have a street parade and fireworks celebration today so the street carnival will not open until tomorrow night and will continue throughout the week.

SPAIN IS MOBILIZING HER TROOPS RAPIDLY AGAINST THE MOORS

Five Thousand Leave Madrid Today to Reinforce General Marina for the Defense of Melilla.

MADRID—Five thousand Spanish soldiers left Madrid this morning to assist in putting down the rebellion among the tribesmen in the Rif country in Morocco, and the minister of war issued a statement that the mobilization of reinforcements is proceeding so rapidly that at least 24,000 troops will be transported this week.

General Marina, who is making a gallant defense against the tribesmen that are besieging Melilla, wired today that he expected a furious attack at any moment. Heavy bombardment of the Moorish position is in progress. There are but 8000 Spaniards in Melilla, and against these 20,000 tribesmen have risen en masse.

General Linares, minister of war, in an interview today announced that the reinforcements would soon bring General Marina's force up to 40,000 men, but on account of the extent of territory on the Rif coast to be covered, he considered it doubtful whether that number would suffice, and consequently the formation of new brigades would continue.

General Linares declared that General Marina enjoys the full confidence of the government and will remain in command.

The Madrid newspapers have been notified that hereafter they will not be allowed to print special despatches from the seat of war until their accuracy has been confirmed by the general staff.

Foreign correspondents are forbidden to telegraph any except official news.

TEACHES SWEDISH FOLK CITIZENSHIP

Worcester to Open School to Instruct the People From Scandinavia in Principles of American Government.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts, in conjunction with the Worcester City League, will conduct schools in Worcester, to assist the unaccustomed Swedish-speaking people to become citizens of the United States. These schools will be the first of their kind to be established in the United States.

The first to be established in Worcester will be at the 2nd ward room of the Belmont Street Schoolhouse, when a course of instruction in the Swedish language in regard to naturalization and registration laws will be given to all persons desiring to become naturalized. The new card index system arranged by the state club will be used to procure the names of unaccustomed men, who will be called upon and induced to take this course of instruction.

The success of the school system in ward 2 will determine whether or not the system will be carried into the other wards.

Those in charge of founding the school system in Worcester consist of the officers of the city league, President George W. Forsberg, Secretary Martin Swanson, Treasurer Peter Swenson, Financial Secretary Martin Olin, and the executive committee, Hjalmer Johnson, Andrew P. Carlson and Victor E. Rolander.

LYNN YOUNG MEN POOL EARNINGS

LYNN, Mass.—More than 100 young men employed by the Lynn branch of the General Electric Company have formed a pool for their earnings and organized what is to be known as the Eastern Investment Company. The members have secured a charter of incorporation and propose to benefit their home city and realize handsome profits themselves.

The unprecedented demand for additional factory space and two-family dwellings, just prior to the present labor disturbances, brought about the formation of the company. So far as possible the money will be used in erecting new structures in Lynn. The investment committee consists of ex-Mayor Henry W. Eastman chairman, Marshall E. Stinson, and for auditors, A. H. Bourke, Charles Nickerson and Frank Benoit.

ROOSEVELT PARTY NOW AT NAIROBI

MOMBASA, British East Africa—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and his party have returned to Nairobi and are now staying at Mr. McMillan's house. Mr. Roosevelt will take up his quarters at Government House on Wednesday.

He will attend various festivities, including races, a ball, a Masonic meeting and a public dinner.

ITALY HONORS ANNIVERSARY.

WASHINGTON—The Italian government has designated the gunboat Calabria to visit San Francisco on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the discovery of San Francisco bay, which is to be celebrated by the city of San Francisco in October.

RUSSIAN CONSUL ARRIVES.

NEW YORK—M. Pierre Rogestevsky, recently appointed Russian consul-general at San Francisco, arrived here on the North German-Lloyd steamship George Washington, with his wife and family, en route for the West.

Mrs. Leiter Is Neighbor of the Taft Family



MRS. LEVI LEITER'S SUMMER HOME.

The well-known Chicago woman is this year spending the season in the residence owned by Dudley L. Pickman at Prides Crossing. The house has never before been rented.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago this season is occupying the handsome residence which is owned by Dudley L. Pickman, and is rented for the first time this year. This home is just below the summer capital, and is the place where a reception was recently

given to Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President. It stands back from the roadway, and commands a good view of the ocean. Mrs. Leiter says that it is the best summer home she has found on the North Shore.

UNITARIANS IN LYNN PREPARE TO ERECT CHURCH STRUCTURE

The Second Congregational Society Has Ground Nearly Ready for Building Edifice of Stone on Corner.

LYNN, Mass.—One of the most desirable residential estates in this city has been purchased and cleared and the preliminary plans of the architects approved for the erection of the new \$100,000 house of worship of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

At present the society occupies a severely plain and antiquated wooden edifice at Church and South Common streets, overlooking the common. The majority of its attendants reside in the shore front section of the city, and largely for that reason a site for the new church has been determined upon at Baltimore and Atlantic streets, where the John Albee homestead was formerly located.

A legacy of \$27,000 left by Charles H. Newhall was the nucleus of the building fund raised within a year by the Unitarians of Lynn. Of this amount \$20,000 is to go toward building the edifice and \$7000 for the purchase of a pipe organ.

The new church edifice promises to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. It will be built of seamed-face granite and limestone trimmings and shaped like the letter L with a square-towered tower where the two parts join. Church and parish house will be connected by a cloister and the main driveway will pass through it from Atlantic street into Baltimore street. The roofing is to be slate. The interior finish is to be of limestone.

NEW TARGET SHIP IS NEARLY READY

Work is being rapidly pushed at the Charlestown navy yard on the construction of the new-style steel target for the fleet at Provincetown. It was launched at the yard late on Saturday. The target resembles a miniature battleship and is fitted with numerous air tight tanks to keep it above the surface.

The old gunboat Gloucester, which has been out of commission at the yard for some time, is being repaired preparatory to turning the ship over to the state of New York for use as a naval training ship. The Massachusetts naval brigade used the Gloucester for a training ship for several years and turned her over to the government last year. As soon as the ship is ready a detail of men from the New York naval brigade will come to Charlestown after her.

BAY STATE NAVAL MILITIA ON FLEET

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The 500 members of the naval brigade, M. V. M., who joined the Atlantic fleet Sunday for a week's tour of duty today are enjoying their first actual sea work of the year.

They are on board the Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Maine, Wisconsin and Ohio, and each ship received four officers and 58 men. The entire organization was under command of Capt. J. B. Parker, brigade inspector.

The example of Admiral Schroeder, who accompanied Mrs. Schroeder to the Methodist Church, was followed Sunday by many of the 3000 sailors who were ashore. Others attended services aboard their respective ships.

GERMAN EMBASSY MOVES TODAY.

WASHINGTON—The charge d'affaires of the German embassy, Count Wedel, and the members of the embassy staff leave Washington today for Beverly Farms, where they will spend the summer.

BAAZAR TO BUY NEW FIRE BELL.

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The proceeds of the bazaar to be held at the home of Mrs. Hap Ward Aug. 3 will buy a new bell for the East Lynnfield fire house. Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Cora Eggleston and Mrs. M. F. Donovan have charge.

"SUMMER CAPITAL" REUNION TO OCCUR DURING THIS WEEK

The President Will Not Join Family Until Congress Closes, but Helen and Professor More Will Return.

BEVERLY, Mass.—This is to be a reunion day with some of the members of President Taft's household at Beverly, but it has been fairly definitely stated that the President himself will not be here until after Congress adjourns. Helen Taft is expected home from her visit with Miss Eleanor Roelker at Newport. Prof. Lewis More, who has been at Biddeford Pool, Me., and whose wife has been with her sister, Mrs. Taft, ever since she came to Beverly, also expects to rejoin the party.

That the people of Beverly and the surrounding cities and towns are determined to see the President as soon as he comes was plainly evident Sunday, when the harbor was filled with small craft, and the crowds in the street tried to gain an entrance to the grounds in order to satisfy themselves that the President was not there. They kept the secret service men busy warning them to keep away from the grounds.

There was a rumor that the President had arrived to spend the day with his family, and many attended the Unitarian Church for the purpose of seeing him in attendance.

The day at the Burgess Point cottage was spent quietly. Charley, beyond his usual visit to the Sylph, stayed at home laying plans for fishing in Wenham lake. Robert took a motor drive along the shore. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. More, aboard the Sylph, in the afternoon enjoyed a sail to Gloucester and return, encircling the scout cruiser Salem. Later they took a short motor drive along the shore.

STATE GRANGERS TO MEET AFIELD

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass.—Worthy Master Carlton D. Richardson of the Massachusetts state grange announces that a series of field meetings will be conducted by the organization in August.

Mr. Richardson has secured National Master N. J. Bacheiler, Henry O. Hadley, master of the New Hampshire state grange, and L. H. Healey, master of the Connecticut state grange, for speakers.

The first of the series of meetings will be at Whalom park, Fitchburg, Aug. 4. The second meeting place for the grangers will be at the grounds of the Amherst Agricultural College, Aug. 5, and other dates and places announced are: Aug. 6, Colerain; Aug. 14, Orange; Aug. 24, Walham; Aug. 25, Mendon; Aug. 28, Lancaster; Aug. 27, Great Barrington; Aug. 28, Greenfield.

FIRE IN STEAMER CAUSES BIG LOSS

NEW YORK—An alarm by wireless sounded from the steamer Vigilancia of the Ward line, about three hours after she had docked at Brooklyn, called fire boats from the battery in Manhattan to fight a blaze which had broken out in the cargo of hemp, sisal, mahogany, cedar and the like, which she had brought from Nassau, N. P.

For three hours the blaze had the upper hand, and finally the Vigilancia on almost an ever keel sank in 25 feet of water, leaving only her upper works showing. The rush of water extinguished the last vestige of fire.

The vessel was insured for her full value, \$450,000. She will be floated. The damage to the cargo is estimated by the captain at \$50,000, but may be more than that figure. The Vigilancia was built in 1890 at Chester, Pa., for the old Brazil line, which sold her to the Ward line a year later.

WEALTH AWAITS WALTHAM HEIRS

WALTHAM, Mass.—There is considerable wealth awaiting the heirs of Mrs. Susan North of Oakland, Cal., and some of her relatives are thought to reside in Waltham. They are asked to come forward and establish their identity by the authorities of Oakland.

Mrs. North was formerly Susan McMann and was married in New Brunswick. She is supposed to have some nieces and nephews living in this city.

LAY NEW CABLE SWIFTLY.

NEW YORK—Despatches from the cable ship Colonia state that fast work is being done at laying the new cable from St. Johns to New York. More than 645 miles of the line has been paid out by the ship.

EXPLOSION ON JAPANESE WARSHIP

TOKIO—News has been received of an explosion on the battleship Azahi on Sunday. Five are dead and four wounded. It occurred during target practice. The cause is not given. An investigation is ordered.

FINDS MONEY IN OLD BARN.

ROCHDALE, Mass.—John Carlholle, who was tearing down an old barn of Lawrence Howarth, found between \$60 and \$80 in bills. The barn is over 100 years old.

JUSSERAND SAILS THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON—The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will leave Washington on Wednesday and sail for France Thursday from New York. They will be absent until the late fall.

NEW READSBORO, VT., POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON—The President today sent the name of Frank W. Banister to the Senate to be postmaster at Readsboro, Vt.

FORESTRY CHANGE IN U. S. IS SCORED

Abrogation of Cooperative Plan Instituted by Pinchot Which Has Done Excellent Work Is Regretted.

WASHINGTON—The abrogation of the cooperative working arrangement which has been in force for several months, whereby the forest service undertook the administration of the forests contained in Indian reservations, under the interior department, it is said, spells loss to the Indian and to the timbered regions within the reservations.

The forest service has been cutting the timber judiciously and conserving the stand, according to systematic principles; now that the cooperative plan is abrogated by Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, the control of these forests will pass into the hands of men who, not having knowledge of forestry, will, it is charged, permit indiscriminate cutting and wasteful logging methods.

The total which the forest service turned in to the Indian fund through sales of timber cut on reservation was remarkable, in view of the small amounts received from this source prior to the cooperative arrangement.

STEEL CAR STRIKE END COMES TODAY

BUTLER, Pa.—The strike at the Standard Steel Car Company plant was ended this morning. When the whistle blew at 7 o'clock more than 2000 men were inside the plant ready to begin work. The strikers returned without any agreement for the adjusting of differences. Seven of the strike leaders were discharged. When the men drew their money on Saturday the brass checks of seven leaders were taken and this was equal to a notice of dismissal.

Officials of the company state that in the future the preference will be given to American workmen.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—The eight mills of the American Sheet & Tube Company in this district were running today for the first time since July 1, when its employees walked out because of the company's "open shop" order.

As far as can be learned, a number of the strikers are back at the plants and working on the same conditions they did before they went out on strike.

DESIRE TO SAVE "BURGOYNE ELM"

WALTHAM, Mass.—Many residents hope something may be done to save the historic Burgoyne elm on Main street, near Grant street, under which General Burgoyne's army camped in 1776 on the march to Boston at the time of the revolutionary war. Already two large limbs are bare of leaves, due to the ravages of insects.

A few years ago, through the efforts of the Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., the elm was properly inscribed, and this inscription has just been put back on the tree after being cleaned and regilded. Members of the chapter said today that they would bring the matter to the attention of the chapter at a special meeting to be held shortly, and ask that the city government be formally requested to take action to preserve the elm.

UNIONIST WOMEN TO HOLD MEETING

NEW YORK—The National Woman's Trade Union League has issued a call for its conference in Chicago on Sept. 27. A large delegation will be sent from this city. Proposed labor laws and factory inspection laws affecting women workers will be discussed. Reports will be made on the work of the unions of women recently organized. One of these is the Hat Trimmers Union, which is taking part in the hat strike. The call says:

"The importance of the organization and the cause, the duty of the hour and the future of the work demand that every affiliated local and organization be represented and send its full number of delegates."

U. S. NAVY WANTS NO MORE CRUISERS OF "SCOUT" TYPE

Torpedo Boat Destroyers Are Considered of Greater Service. More Effective and Cheaper.

WASHINGTON—It is unofficially stated here that the government will build no more "scout" cruisers. Tests have convinced the navy department that the torpedo boat destroyer is a much more serviceable, swift and effective vessel for the purpose, and it can be built at far less cost.

An official high in the navy department said that the Chester, Salem and Birmingham, the three "scouts" now in commission, had been a costly experiment, and he would not be surprised if they were thrown out of the navy.

"These ships are the only ones of the kind in the world," he said. "They were built especially to go ahead of a battleship fleet, search out the enemy, and give warning of his movements. They were to run away when possible, and were armed to put up a stiff argument in a pinch."

Now, however, they are out-classed by the destroyers. The scouts have a length of 420 feet, and a displacement of 3750 tons. Each of them cost \$1,800,000, for which eight torpedo boat destroyers can be built. Their main armament consists of two four-inch guns and six of lesser caliber. The destroyers have two four-inch and seven of lesser caliber, so that they have the advantage of one gun. Fourteen are under construction.

"The destroyer can do the work better than the scout ship. For example, one destroyer we are building now will run 30 knots an hour, against the 25 knots credited to the scouts, which they have made with difficulty. The destroyer also has proved more seaworthy than the scout, and in every way is better fitted to act as eyes to the battleships than the new type of vessel."

The Chester arrived in New York from Liberia a few days ago, and an inspection of her English turbines is now being made in the Brooklyn navy yard.

HIGH CALIFORNIA LAKE DISCOVERED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Near the top of Mt. San Jacinto at an elevation of 9000 feet Supervisor Marshall of the Cleveland national forest reserve has discovered an extensive lake.

It is extremely difficult of access, to the north and south of it there being unscalable spurs with no trails. The lake lies much higher than Lake Tahoe.

Over the ledge which hides it Marshall discovered magnificent views. There are indications of a great depth. From the peak can be seen Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, the Mojave desert, Salton sea and the Channel islands near Santa Barbara.

TAFT MISSISSIPPI TRIP IS ARRANGED

ST. LOUIS—The itinerary of President Taft's projected trip down the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans has been completed, and includes stops at St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, Caruthersville, Cairo, Memphis, Helena and Vicksburg.

An invitation has been extended to Mark Twain to pilot one of the principal vessels. He was asked to guide one down the river during President Roosevelt's trip from Keokuk to Memphis, but was unable to accept.

PROTEST CZAR'S ENGLISH VISIT.

LONDON—A mass meeting was held Sunday by the organized labor party in Trafalgar square to protest against the visit of the Emperor of Russia to England.

\$15 An Honest Value

We certainly are enthusiastic about our *DE LUXE* Mattress. How can we help it? They are so cleanly, so sightly and so delightfully luxurious and restful. Filled with Java Golden silk floss of highest grade, and yet so light withal that a child can turn and toss them. The tickings are soft finish, with the colorings woven way through—not printed on the outside—but after all, the main thing is the way the mattress renews its plumpness through the simple exposure to sunlight. The downy, silky fibres are so responsive to heat that this method revives and restores the mattress to practically the condition of perfect newness. This is the way we ship these: First we enclose both parts in a white muslin (cotton) slip cover (value \$1.50) without extra charge. Then we strongly paper and enclose in a burlap sack. You get it in perfect shape, freight prepaid east of the Mississippi. If you are not suited return at our expense and we refund the money. A new *De Luxe* for the old one which fails you within 5 years. \$15.00, full size, 4½ feet wide.



Samples of the Floss and Tickings for the asking. ORDER TODAY

The C. F. Wing Co., New Bedford, Mass.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A NAVAL BLOUSE.

The naval blouse is an unquestioned favorite and can be used in various ways.

It can be worn as illustrated or as shown in the back view and it makes a most satisfactory garment for tennis, for golf, for boating and all occasions of the sort and it also is much in demand for the college girl, who finds it available for a great many purposes. This one is made of white linen combined with blue and is exceedingly smart and attractive.



6290 Naval Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 32 or 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 for collar and cuffs. The pattern (6290) may be had in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PLAITED SKIRT WITH POINTED YOKE.

The yoke skirt is the latest favorite for young girls as well as for the grown-ups, and this one is simple and useful and adapted to a great many different materials.

The plain unbroken panels at front and back give long and becoming lines, while the yoke at the sides with the plaited portion below are arranged to give just the required hip effect. In the illustration, no hair is trimmed with the same bands of the skirt and with buttons, but all seasonable materials are appropriate.

Misses' Straight Plaited Skirt with Pointed Yoke, 14 and 16 years.

The quantity of material required for the 16-year size is 7 yards 27, 4½ yards 32 or 34, yards 32 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for bands. The pattern (6400) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age. Address as under No. 6396.

AS TO STARCHING.

Different materials require starch of varying strength, but experience and common sense alone will teach the right stiffness to make the starch.

It will depend on:
1. The degree of stiffness required, whether collars or lace.
2. On the material, thin fine kinds needing stiffer starch in proportion than those of a thick texture.
3. Whether the garment is dry or wet. The wetter it is when dipped in the starch, the stiffer must be the starch to gain the desired result.

Two kinds of starch are used:
1. Boiled starch, which is used to starch body linen, petticoats, common lace goods, muslins, table linen, chintz, etc.
2. Cold-water starch. For shirts, collars, cuffs, and stiff fronts. For the latter starch, the articles must first be washed and dried before being starched, then the material absorbs a greater amount of it, and gains in stiffness. Also the grains of the starch not having broken owing to the application of heat, take up less room, as it were, so more starch can be taken up by the linen; then heat is applied by a hot iron, the grains swell and burst, and a great degree of stiffness is acquired.

To make the starch, buy good white starch, for inferior qualities are not worth buying.
Recipe for cold-water starch: Two tablespoonfuls of starch, one pint of cold water, one teaspoonful of dissolved borax, four drops of turpentine.

Method: Mix the starch with about half the water until it is quite free from lumps. Dissolve the borax in a tablespoonful of boiling water; add it to the starch, also the turpentine. Add the rest of the water, mix well and strain it through muslin to remove any specks.

Recipe for boiled starch: One tablespoonful of starch, half a teaspoonful of dissolved borax, shred of wax half an inch square, boiling and cold water.
Method: Mix the starch smoothly with enough cold water to make it as thick as cream. Dissolve the borax in one tablespoonful of boiling water; add it and the wax to the starch, and pour in boiling water, stirring all the time until the starch turns thick and looks semi-clear.

This has usually to be thinned down with cold water to make it of different strength for different materials.—Fashions for All.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

SPONGE PUDDING.

Sift ¼ cup sugar with ½ cup flour, mix with a little cold milk and stir into 2 cups of boiling milk. Cook until it thickens, add 1 tablespoon butter and pour on to the well-beaten yolk of 5 eggs. Fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and bake in a shallow buttered dish about 20 minutes in a hot oven. Serve with a ginger sauce made as follows: Whip a cup of cream, combine with the whites of 2 eggs beaten very stiff, add 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped preserved ginger and 1 teaspoon of more of the syrup.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Neckwear, hose and shirts of high quality are on sale at liberal reductions by J. T. Dyer, haberdasher and hatter, 64 Boylston street. The reductions are of the following character: \$1.50 shirts are marked down to 89 cents, and neck-

ties are being sold for 37½ cents which previously were marked at 50 cents.

The crop of new novels is never short. If you want the latest books, they are to be found at W. B. Clarke Co.'s, 26 and 28 Tremont street. Their lending library is well established. The charge is two cents a day per book.

Furniture, carpets, draperies or any other household furnishings may be purchased at prices greatly reduced, from Frank Ferdinand, Inc., Washington and Warren streets, Roxbury. This establishment is open Saturday and Monday evenings. This sale begins Aug. 1 and will continue throughout that month. You will do well to examine these goods.

Strawberry plants are now being planted to yield a crop next summer. Pot-grown plants of the standard varieties at \$3 per 100 or \$25 per 1000 are now being sold by the well-known seed firm, K. & J. Farguhar & Co., Boston. Call on the phone, Richmond 1470.

Vacation outfits of every description, fishing tackle, things photographic, table cutlery, hammocks, etc., all of a superior grade, are carried by J. B. Hunter & Co., 60 Summer street. They pay special attention to mail orders. Materials for brass and German silver art work are considered specialties of this favorably known concern.

Prompt attention to mail orders is highly appreciated by people who spend the summer away from home. This is especially true when you want something for your kodak or camera. Solatia M. Taylor, 56 Bromfield street, Boston, guarantees prompt attention to mail orders and carries extensive lines of kodaks, cameras, films, paper and does superior photographic finishing.

Choice books for children of all ages, topically arranged Bible texts and original and artistic cards are to be found in great variety at the Book and Art Exchange, Metropolitan Building, New York city, or at 4 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Crockery, china and glass specially adapted to seashore and country homes is now being shown by the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co., 33 Franklin street, near the corner of Washington and Summer streets. Besides these special lines, the standard specimens of china and glassware that have made this concern so favorably known among discriminating buyers have been augmented by recent importations.

Pure water bottled at the spring is the reputation carried by Cohas water. The spring is located in the township of Londonderry, N. H., which is famous for its scenic beauty. The product of this spring may be ordered at its Boston office, 5 Bromfield street. Call on the telephone, Main 2347-1.

This week gives judicious buyers the last advantage of this season to purchase of the Davis East India House, 373 Boylston street, near Arlington street, muslins, cottons, linens, silks and fancy gauzes at exceptionally low prices. The annual mid-summer sale of this concern is now being held. You should not let this opportunity pass.

It is getting so that wherever you go a Thermos bottle is indispensable; that is, if you are camping or are sojourning at the beach or in the mountains. Indeed, it is a very useful article in the home. The Thermos jar that will keep any solid food piping hot or icy cold and the Thermos pots must commend themselves to the housekeeper. Thermos bottles range in price from \$3 for pint sizes to \$5 for the quart size. A request for a catalogue, containing descriptions of all Thermos articles, should be addressed to the American Thermos Bottle Company, Twenty-seventh street and Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BALM OF GILEAD TREE IS MISSING

Vancouver's balm of Gilead tree, to which Lewis and Clark are said to have tied their canoe in 1805 and which marked the landing point of the Hudson's Bay Company fur traders in 1824, has disappeared in the Columbia river, says the Portland Oregonian.

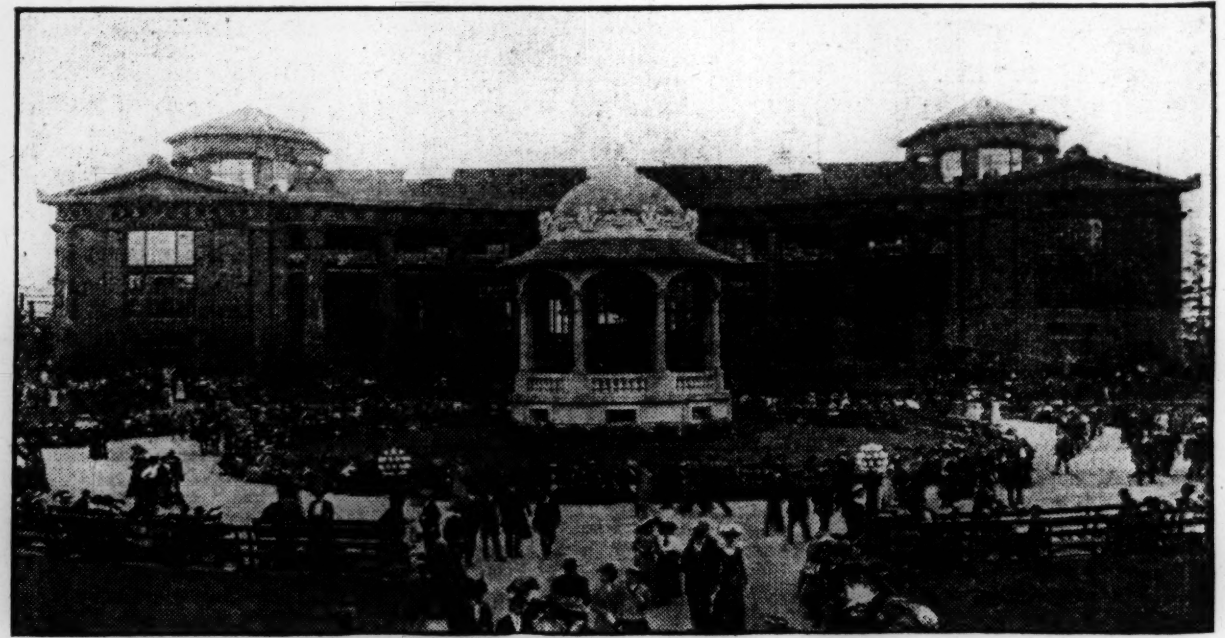
This tree, which stood on the bank of the river at the foot of Main street, was the starting point for all early surveys in Clark county and the western portion of Washington state. It marked the point where the city limits joined the military reservation. The tree was held in veneration by Vancouver people and people all over the Pacific Northwest who took an interest in matters of historic interest.

The tree was about five feet in diameter at its base and was 75 feet high, being fully 50 feet across at its crown. A copper railroad spike is said to have been driven into the tree and it was from this point all surveys began. This spike is now grown over, but it is likely that it will be chopped out and kept in the archives of the city.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE

Plans are being made by the New York Bible Society for an appropriate celebration of the centennial of Bible society work in this city to be held next December, says the New York Evening Post. Various denominational bodies will give recognition to the event, and the observance will culminate with a great interdenominational meeting in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 3, in which men prominent in church and state will participate.

Seattle Fair Forestry Building Said to Contain More Lumber Than Any Other Structure in World



FORESTRY BUILDING AT SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

The log pillars used in its construction are from 5 to 6 feet in diameter and from 42 to 54 feet long, some of which ran as high as 33 tons in weight. There is enough rough lumber in one of the pillars to build an ordinary five-room house, with fence and shed.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The greatest log house ever constructed is the paramount, commanding, crowning feature of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition's architectural story, and its chapters contain the detail of the axe and saw, the donkey engine and the logging train, the panting tug and the dragging boom—all the homely but heroic incidents in the romance of a great industry.

The sum of \$85,800 was spent to make this building permanent, and its imposing front and roomy interior will make it one of the most welcome bequests for which the exposition is to find an heir in the state university. As the school of forestry, it will have an impressive appropriateness the line of which no other educational institution in the world may make its boast.

Boldly Grecian in design, its contour would be graceful and yet substantial in any material. But the architects saw with prophetic eye the adaptability of the classic lines to the use of log construction. And so, with the drawing of the designs and plans, the prologue of a great building story was written.

Mighty pillars of logs were intended by the designers. To get these giants was the first problem. One hundred logs of a length of 42 feet and from 5 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in diameter; 28 logs, 54 feet long and from 5 to 6 feet in diameter were milled for inside pillars; 16 logs, 28 feet long and 4 feet in diameter were necessary for girders, and hundreds of smaller timbers were required. All must have their natural bark, and be straight as an arrow.

Keen selection was necessary, but the posts were found. Their forest abodes were 60 miles from Seattle, and at an elevation of 8000 feet, where the snow banked up as high as a man's head and it was bitter cold. No twentieth century labor-saving devices could be of use here, and workmen pulled and pushed the great saws that rasped and sang their way through the monster trunks. The bark must not be damaged for the pillars must be permanent, and so the logs were cut in the season when the sap is in the roots. Then the donkey engine puffed and the logging road trembled as the great hulks were dragged over the snow to the Northern Pacific railroad, to be hauled to Seattle. Ninety-eight 41-

foot flat cars were necessary to shoulder the weight and bulk of the fallen forest giants and with much spouting of steam and smoke they were pulled to Seattle and to the Fair grounds.

A spur had to be constructed to the building itself, cutting through the very center of the exposition, in order that delivery might be made without unnecessary transferring. This track climbed a 10 per cent grade and but two cars could be handled at a time. Then the tremendous task of actual building began. Special machinery had to be constructed, for such ponderous, bulky material had never been handled before. The 42-foot logs averaged a weight of 20 tons; the 54-foot monsters tipped the beam at 20 tons, and some individual logs ran as high as 33 tons. A 50-ton derrick was necessary, and this was built on the grounds.

In each one of the pillars that form the imposing colonnade there is enough rough lumber to build an ordinary five-room house, together with a fence and shed. Think of it, a house from a single log!

It may be safely stated that this structure contains more lumber than any other edifice in the entire world.

GIRLS BUILDING CARPENTER SHOP

Authorities Wanted Permit of Two Germantown (Pa.) Young Women and Halted the Work.

Two Germantown girls with enough money to build a residence are spending their summer days erecting a carpenter shop with their own hands. That is, they were spending their days this way until the building authorities interfered, says the Philadelphia North American.

Tiles have been set up, window frames and door jams put in place, in fact, all the laborious details have been attended to personally by Miss Amanda J. Hendrickson and her sister, Sarah. The Hendrickson property, at Manheim and Morris streets, Germantown, faces the exit of the Manheim Cricket Club, and it is said that for the last two or three weeks visitors have spent more time at the rear of the club than the front, each hoping for a glimpse of the Bryn Mawr graduate carrying a hod of bricks, or her younger sister, student at the Industrial School of Art, valiantly stirring up mortar that won't mix.

The building, when finished, was to be used as a wood-carving shop for these two arts-and-crafts enthusiasts. The building inspectors have called a halt on the building proceedings, and have been unchivalrous enough to demand that Miss Hendrickson show her permit to erect a structure on this site. Miss Hendrickson has applied for a license.

MAINE BOASTS A REAL UTOPIA

Crie Haven, an island 15 miles off the Maine coast, has a population of 41 people—14 men, 13 women and 14 children—all of whom lead the simple life and are comfortable and happy. Each of the family heads owns a small cottage, says the New York World. These, with two summer homes, a few fish houses near the tiny wharf and a small schoolhouse surrounded by a miniature cupola and a little bell, comprise all the buildings on the island.

The people pay only such taxes as they themselves assess for school purposes, which, inasmuch as there are no roads on the island, is the only expense of a public character they are called upon to bear.

WOMAN IS NAMED OFFICIAL PRINTER

Mrs. Mattie Bishop has all the official printing of Abilene, Kan., and that county for her paper, the Abilene Weekly Democrat, says the Kansas City Times. This city has two dailies and four weeklies. Last winter, when the county printing was let, she bid 12½ per cent and it was awarded to her. This week the city council asked for bids. The other papers bid 7 per cent; she bid 15 per cent and got it.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises.....4:31
Sun sets.....7:10
High tide.....4:28
First Quarter, July 25.
First Quarter, July 25.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.
Sailings from New York.
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen.....July 27
Europa, for Southampton.....July 28
Europa, for Mediterranean ports.....July 28
Majestic, for Southampton.....July 28
Principe di Piemonte, for Mediterranean ports.....July 29
C. P. Tietjen, for Copenhagen.....July 29
Grosser Kurfuerst, for Bremen.....July 29
Europa, for Southampton.....July 29
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports.....July 29
La Provence, for Havre.....July 29
Ireland, for Antwerp.....July 31
California, for Glasgow, via London.....July 31
Cleveland, for Hamburg.....July 31
Caronia, for Liverpool, via Q'town.....July 31
Celtic, for Liverpool, via Q'town.....July 31
Minnetonka, for London.....July 31
Mauretania, for London, via Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....Aug. 3
President Grant, for Hamburg.....Aug. 4
Mauretania, for London, via Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Oceanic, for Southampton.....Aug. 4
Holland, for Southampton.....Aug. 4
George Washington, for Bremen.....Aug. 5
La Lorraine, for Havre.....Aug. 5
Taormina, for Mediterranean ports, via Philadelphia.....Aug. 5

Sailings from Boston.
Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Q'town.....July 27
Sheldrake, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia.....July 30
Anglian, for London.....July 30
Bostonian, for Montreal.....July 30
Bethania, for Hamburg.....Aug. 2
Georgian, for Liverpool.....Aug. 2
Celtic, for Liverpool, via Q'town.....Aug. 2
Laurentian, for Glasgow.....Aug. 6
Sailings from Philadelphia.
Haverford, for Liverpool.....July 31
Rhinecliff, for Hamburg.....July 31
Sailings from Montreal.
Laurentic, for Liverpool.....July 24
Dominion, for Liverpool.....July 31

WESTBOUND.
Sailings from Liverpool.
Saxonia, for Boston, via Q'town.....July 27
Merion, for Philadelphia.....July 28
Campanian, for New York.....July 31
Castilian, for New York.....July 31
Carmanian, for New York.....Aug. 3
Canada, for Montreal.....Aug. 5
Arabic, for New York.....Aug. 6
Sailings from Southampton.
Ottawa, for Montreal.....July 29
Baltic, for New York, via Q'town.....July 30
Philadelphia, for New York.....July 31
Teutonic, for New York, via Q'town.....July 31
Queenstown, for New York, via Q'town.....July 31
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.....Aug. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....Aug. 4
Minnehaha, for New York.....July 31
Sailings from Glasgow.
Furnessian, for New York, via London.....July 31
Numidian, for New York.....Aug. 6
Sailings from Hamburg.
Pisa, for Philadelphia.....July 26
Deutschland, for New York.....July 29
Friedrich der Grosse, for New York.....Aug. 5
Sailings from Bremen.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York.....July 27
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.....Aug. 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.....Aug. 10

Sailings from Havre.

La Touraine, for New York.....July 31
Sailings from Antwerp.
Lapland, for New York, via Dover.....July 31
Sailings from Rotterdam.
Oscar II., for New York.....July 29
Ryndam, for New York.....July 31
Sailings from Copenhagen.
Oscar II., for New York.....July 29
Sailings from Genoa.
Koenigsluis, for New York.....July 29
Regina d'Italia, for New York.....Aug. 3
Princess Irene, for New York.....Aug. 5
Sailings from Naples.
Carpathia, for New York.....Aug. 7
Carpathia, for New York.....July 27
Sailings from Palermo.
Pannonia, for New York.....July 27
Regina d'Italia, for New York.....Aug. 5
Sailings from Genoa.
Hamburg, for New York.....July 26
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.....July 28
Pannonia, for New York.....July 28
Koenigsluis, for New York.....July 30
Rome, for Boston.....Aug. 4
Regina d'Italia, for New York.....Aug. 4
Princess Irene, for New York.....Aug. 6
Sailings from Gibraltar.
Berlin, for New York.....July 26
Pannonia, for New York.....July 31
Koenigsluis, for New York.....Aug. 2
Sailings from Ponta Delgada, Azores.
Cretic, for Boston.....July 26

Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.

WESTBOUND.
Sailings from San Francisco.
Tenyo Maru, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....July 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....Aug. 2
Hououlu and Manila.....Aug. 5
Sailings from Seattle.
Suerle, for Japan and China, via Manila.....July 27
Shinano Maru, for Japan and China, via Honolulu, via Mexico.....July 31
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Japan and China, via Honolulu, via Mexico.....Aug. 1
Hyades, for Honolulu.....Aug. 5
Sailings from Hong Kong.
Manchuria, for San Francisco.....July 31
Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.....July 31
Sailings from Yokohama.
Empress of India, for Vancouver.....Aug. 2
Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.
Makura, for Vancouver.....Aug. 2
*Carrying U. S. mail.

SHIP COLLECTS ISLAND CURIOS

The German steamer Pei Ho, which has been engaged in a research expedition for some months past, arrived at Hongkong recently from the Bismarck archipelago with many tons of curios and 50 cases of tropical butterflies aboard, says the San Francisco Call.

After traversing many waterways of the Bismarck group, the Pei Ho headed toward New Guinea and made its way 230 miles up the Kaiserin Augusta river. Many curios were secured on this trip. The steamer anchored off St. Matthews Island, one of the most outlying of the Bismarck group.

The explorer, on the Pei Ho took a recording gramophone into the wilderness and many records of the folk-songs of the natives were secured.

The Pei Ho will return to the Bismarck archipelago later in the year, carrying another party to continue research work.

In the Realms of Music

MR. HAMMERSTEIN IN CHICAGO.

Oscar Hammerstein is considering whether he will take his opera company to Chicago next season. He wished particularly to see for himself if the Auditorium Theater is suitable for the production of grand opera. He believes the house is too capacious for effective hearings, but thinks it might be modified somewhat for the purpose. Aside from Orchestra Hall it is the one place in Chicago where opera could be given on an ambitious scale.

Mr. Hammerstein hopes to make suitable arrangements whereby his company may give from three to five weeks of opera there. If he goes West with his company he expects to give a repertoire of the newer operas, on the theory that the public likes novelties.

LONDON MUSICAL LETTER.

(From the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.)

Arrangements have been made to produce M. Paderewski's symphony at the London Symphony orchestra's concert at Queen's Hall on Nov. 8, under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. M. Paderewski, who is coming to England in November, will appear at this concert in the dual role of composer and pianist. He will probably play the Saint-Saens G minor concerto. M. Paderewski will also give a recital at Queen's Hall and fulfill various engagements in the provinces. M. Paderewski's symphony in B minor was produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 12 of this year, and on May 22 it was performed at the Paris Conservatoire. It is stated that the composer contemplates adding a fourth movement to this symphony, a scherzo.

The London Symphony Orchestra, which has just completed its fifth season, has given during the season 15 symphony concerts, has played at 34 Sunday afternoon concerts at the Albert Hall, 28 concerts under various conductors, the Handel festival and the Percy Harrison tour. The symphony concerts will be resumed on Oct. 25, under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter, who will conduct seven of them, while Mr. Nikisch will conduct two, Wasieli Sazonoff two and Lergei Kussewitzky one.

The Queen's Hall promenade concerts will begin on Aug. 14, and the prospectus contains several novelties, among them being a suite for violin and orchestra, a set of variations and fugue upon "A merry theme," and a new symphonic prologue to a tragedy—all these from the pen of Max Reger. There will also be performed a "Suite Fantastique" for

piano and orchestra, by Ernest Schelling; an overture to a Comedy of Shakespeare by Paul Schenipf; Claude Debussy's "Danse Sacree" and "Danse Profane" and three new compositions by English composers. Works by American composers will include some symphonic sketches by G. W. Chadwick.

Herr Kubelik, who was in good form, gave a concert in Queen's Hall on July 19, playing among other things Spohr's "Gesangsconcerto" concerto, and pieces by Paganini and Wieniawski.

The King and Queen and Princess Victoria were present at a special performance of Miss Ethel Smyth's opera, "The Wreckers," the performance having been given at the King's special request. The royal box was erected for the occasion over the pit. At the close of the performance their majesties sent for the composer and the conductor, Thomas Beecham, and congratulated them.

NOTES.

It is said that one third of the staff of principal singers at the Metropolitan Opera House next season will be Americans.

In January Oscar Hammerstein will produce an American grand opera called "Natoma," written by Joseph D. Redding, with music by Victor Herbert. The opera is set in the year 1830. The first act is laid on the island of Santa Barbara, two hours' sail from the mainland. The second act is in the plaza of the town of Santa Barbara, in front of the old mission. The concluding act portrays the inside of the mission. Principal characters are Don Francisco de la Guerra (basso); his daughter, Barbara (soprano); Natoma (mezzo-soprano), Indian girl and Lieut. Paul Merrill (tenor), a young officer of the United States navy.

Stojowski, the Polish pianist, pupil of Paderewski, will tour America and will be one of the artists for the 1909-1910 season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Stojowski won the Paderewski prize for his orchestral symphony in D minor which was produced by the Warsaw Philharmonic society.

Beginning in October, Mme. Galski will go on a short concert tour in this country before opening her season in opera.

Berlin theatergoers have paid nearly \$300,000 in a year to see "The Dollar Princess," the opera soon to be produced in this country.

Playhouse News

NEW YORK.—The William Morris Company, which was recently incorporated, announces that a western branch has now been incorporated which will soon open for the first time vaudeville theaters in San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Seattle, Ogden, Omaha, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Oakland, Tacoma, Butte, Helena, Spokane and Vancouver, B. C.

Charles Frohman announces that he has secured plays from the following American authors: Augustus Thomas, Tarkington and Wilson, Paul Armstrong, George Ade, William Gillette, Winchell Smith, Paul M. Potter, Ramsay Morris, Francis Wilson, Rida Johnson Young, Thompson Buchanan, William Collier and George Hobart. He has also secured plays from the following foreign authors: Arthur Wing Pinero, W. Somerset Maugham, Caillavet and DeFlers, Louis Parker, Michael Morton, Conan Doyle, Henri Bernstein, Alfred Sutro, Edmond Rostand, Henri Batille, Henry Arthur Jones, John Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie, Capt. Robert Marshall, Haddon Chambers, Alexander Blasson, H. V. Esmond, Cosmo Hamilton, Pierre Wolf, Henri Lavedan, Ludwig Fulda and Leslie Stuart.

MORGAN SECURES FINE ALTAR PIECE

J. Pierpont Morgan purchased at Paris recently what is probably the finest extant and outside of Spain of the Gothic art of that country in the fifteenth century, says the New York Sun. It is a retable or altar piece in alabaster, composed of five superb reliefs set in recesses of exquisite architectural motive and surmounted by three cuneiforms. It is the most important piece of Catalan sculpture that has ever left Spain, and one of the most beautiful examples of the mingling of Gothic or Flemish execution with Arabic or Moorsque influence. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, for which this great work is destined, will be the envy of every museum and public collection in the whole of Europe. Not one possesses a like treasure and nothing in Spain surpasses it, not even the great relief of the high altar of the Cathedral of Tarragona.

MIAMI IS MOTHER OF FRATERNITIES

Miami University at Oxford, O., is distinguished as being the mother of college fraternities as well as of great men—the fraternities of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, and Sigma Chi, known as the "great triumvirate," having originated there, says the San Francisco Argonaut.

The first was founded in 1839, the second in 1848, and the third about 1855. There are only a few older than these, and the first-mentioned two have each 15,000 alumni scattered all over the country. All three have erected memorials at their alma mater.

MICHIGAN IS QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA.—The queen of battleships of the United States navy is now the new Michigan, which on her return from her trial trip was reported to have broken all speed records for a vessel of the battleship type by making a fraction more than 19 knots.

HOTELS

MARTHA WASHINGTON New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel. 29 East 23rd Street. Near 5th Ave. Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women. Rates, \$1.00 and Up. Convenient to subway, car lines, Centre of theatre and shopping district. A. W. EAGER.

ARE YOU FROM THE PINE TREE STATE? Even if you are not, have you tried the PINE TREE LUNCHEON for Ladies and Gentlemen 40 BRONXFIELD ST. Paul Ladd, Proprietor.

SCHOOLS

THE ALLEN SCHOOL A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address EVERETT STARR JONES, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton, Mass.

LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION LELAND POWERS, GEORGE RIDDLE, CAROL HOYT POWERS, Head Teachers, assisted by a corps of able instructors. For catalogue, address Registrar, Leland Powers School, New Century Bldg., Boston, Mass.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN. For boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades, from primary to college preparatory. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. For booklet, address LOUIS D. MARKOTT, M. A., Stamford.

THE FIRST WORLD'S SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR. "Between the Bridges" Charles River Esplanade. An Exposition Without Precedent. Stewart's Band and 100 Big Attractions. JULY 1-31, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 Cents.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. BASS POINT AND MARANT. STEAMERS leave OTIS WHARF, 105 ATLANTIC AVE., 5:30, 11 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 6:15, 8 P. M. To Nahant direct.

GATES SEES AN ERA OF PROSPERITY DUE FOR AMERICA SOON

Returning Banker Declares Years of Economy Will Be Succeeded by Unusual Industrial Activity.

TALKS ABOUT TARIFF

NEW YORK—John W. Gates has returned from six weeks' vacation abroad by the George Washington.

"Two years ago," said he, "I said that Americans were going to retrench and wear their old clothes. They have done so, and the money they saved has surprised them all, as is shown by bank deposits the country wide. Two years' economy in the United States means a world of money, and I believe the next four years will witness the greatest industrial development in this country that the world has ever seen."

Mr. Gates expressed himself in favor of free raw materials and subsidized steamship lines to all parts of the world. The reporter asked him about the refusal of the Paris Bourse to list Steel common.

"It will make no difference to the value of Steel stock whether it is listed or not," said Mr. Gates. "I understand that certain French bankers and steel-makers in France are opposed to its being listed, but I believe that it will come in time. At present I think that over \$250,000,000 of Steel common is being held in France. French investors cannot look to England or Germany to invest their capital and they have got all they want of Russian securities."

"America is the only country," said Mr. Gates, "in which French capitalists can invest safely. Frenchmen are contented with 4 per cent, as their average at home is very little over 3 per cent."

When asked for an opinion on the tariff Mr. Gates replied that he had been a Republican all his life, but he was surprised to find that he had gradually drifted toward free trade, and could see the value of opening up all the American workshops by letting in raw materials free.

"How about the Canadian lumber swamping the market?" he was asked.

"There is only a certain demand for lumber each year, and if the Canadians flooded our markets with lumber our forests would be standing and growing. The basic principle of all these economical questions is supply and demand."

"Wheat and cotton are in the same category. If they are scarce the prices are high. Supply and demand must govern these things eventually. I agree with Hancock, who was laughed at when he said tariff was purely a local issue only. I am from Texas, which has believed in free trade for years, and has just won and wants protection. That is for rice, cotton and everything else she produces, and the whole of the South is the same."

"What do you think of the increasing restrictions on aliens here?" was asked.

"That has gone on and will go on as long as grass grows and the world goes around," said Mr. Gates, "but for every undesirable alien turned back there will be 99 to take the vacant place. The United States has not been scratched yet. California, which is quite as large as Germany, has only 3,000,000 people, against Germany's 60,000,000. Texas, which is 25 per cent larger than France, has only 4,000,000, against France's 35,000,000."

SHIP INDRAMAYO BRINGS ODD LOAD

Big Cargo Being Unloaded Today at Mystic Docks Is Valued at More Than One Million Dollars.

Builly engaged today in unloading one of the oddest and most varied cargoes ever brought to this port from the far East, the British steamer Indramayo, Capt. E. H. Thirkell, is lying at pier 47, Mystic docks. Her load is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

There is more than 800 tons of freight on board, including hundreds of cases of Chinese curios, firecrackers, human hair, leinglass, chrome iron ore, nippinoid articles, bamboo, Chinese wine, cinnamon, pepper, spices, wool, fox and marmot skins, nut oil, tallow, albumen, tea, toys, beans, Chinese merchandise, preserved eggs and preserved fruits, rattans, slab tin, tapioca, sago flour, cube gambier, etc.

There are also 3530 pieces, 2631 ingots and 5129 slabs of copper, said to have been taken to Japan from this country and stored there to affect the market here.

The steamer's cargo will be distributed all over the country. Some of it is in bond for Canada and Cuba, while a large amount is going to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and as far west as San Francisco.

EXPLORE GREAT CAVERN SOON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Known for more than 100 years, but never yet explored, the great cavern at the bottom of Monte Sano's natural well, near Huntsville, Ala., will soon be visited by experienced guides and cave explorers.

FRENCH HERO FUND TRUSTEES.

PARIS—M. Clemenceau's last official act was to announce the trustees of the Carnegie hero fund. Ex-President Loubet heads the list.

FARMING PROSPECT IN RHODE ISLAND IS PASSING THE WEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Agriculturists are offered attractions in Rhode Island equal if not superior to most of the great farming states of the middle West, according to Prof. George E. Adams, head of the department of agriculture at the Rhode Island State College.

"Very often the statement is made," said Professor Adams, "that the days of profitable farming in Rhode Island are past. The young man when asked why he doesn't stay on the farm, and the man when asked why he is dissatisfied with farm life, both state in most instances that farming would be all right if the big crops which the western farms turn out could be secured here."

"Such statements are made so often and in such varying forms that unconsciously we have come to believe that the return for the labor and time expended on the farms here is very poor in comparison with what the western farms pay the men who work them. The fault with such statements often comes from a lack of a proper appreciation of the comparisons which are made."

"The vastness of figures sometimes confuses us. Illinois, the great corn-producing state, with 9,000,000 acres devoted to the crop, which has produced annually for the last decade nearly 350,000,000 bushels, seems to the casual observer to so completely eclipse Rhode Island with her 10,000 acres producing 325,000 bushels, that he is usually convinced at once that the Rhode Island farmer has no possibility of entering into competition with the Illinoisan."

"But a careful analysis of the statistics shows that the farmer of this state has the better of the situation. A comparison of the average yield per acre and the average farm price per bushel for the two states for the four decades from 1867 to 1906 shows results which should not discourage the corn grower of Rhode Island."

"Stated in dollars per acre, Illinois has returned to her farmers from each acre of corn during each of the four decades an average each year, of \$10.05, \$9.65, \$9.82 and \$11.76. During the same period the Rhode Island farmer's corn has returned him an average per acre of \$27.62, \$23.82, \$20.76 and \$22. Stated in another way, for each dollar per acre which the Illinois farmer has received from 1867 to 1906, the Rhode Island farmer has received \$2.30."

"The analysis of figures given by the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture for the past 40 years will fail to substantiate the statements that either acre for acre of improved farm lands the yields are decreasing or that the return for the labor expended is growing smaller in comparison with that obtained from the land in other states."

"Today there are many idle acres within the confines of Rhode Island which could be made to yield good profits if a well defined type of farming were practiced and modern methods pursued. Farming is a business and should be considered as such as much as any other work requiring the investment of an equal amount of capital. To the man who will apply business principles there has been, is now and will be profit in farming."

ARMY REWARDS HEROIC DEEDS

Certificates of Merit Given to Fourteen U. S. Soldiers for Acts of Valor Under Trying Circumstances.

WASHINGTON—Certificates of merit have been awarded by the war department to 14 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regular army for exceptional gallantry or meritorious service performed between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909. The names of the men to whom the awards are made, and the services rendered, as follows: Corporal Roy F. Cox, signal corps, rescuing a civilian stormbound in the wilds of Alaska; Corp. George E. Campbell, company E, twenty-third United States infantry, and Private James Fisher, twenty-second United States infantry, capture of outlaw chief Faustino Ablen, island of Leyte, Philippines; Sergt. Warren E. Dewey, eleventh United States cavalry, capturing armed deserter; Corp. William F. Gannon and Private Frederick Hennecke, twelfth United States infantry, standing in open to stop fire of Philippines constabulary, which was firing on the twelfth, mistaking it for enemy. These receive the certificate for rescuing persons from the water: Julius Jackson, a colored soldier of the twenty-fifth infantry; Arthur D. Keeney of the eighth infantry; Corp. John P. O'Keefe of the second infantry; Sergt. Ole B. Oleson of the third infantry, and Sergt. Clyde Stewart of the seventh infantry. Eugenio Mendoza, a Filipino, is rewarded for conspicuous gallantry against the Moros; Private Grady Nye for distinguished gallantry in the Philippines, and a soldier named Mike Sommis for coolness, presence of mind and bravery in disarming an irresponsible armed man at Ft. George Wright, Washington.

VANCOUVER FOR NATIONAL PORT.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Hon. William Pugsley has announced that he would recommend that Vancouver be made a national port and that the improvements be charged to capital account.

UNION STATION FOR HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Ont.—City Engineer MacAllum has a plan for an underground union passenger station for the city.

Excavation for New York's Twelve-Million Dollar Municipal Building Foundations Now Under Way

Magnitude of New York's Huge Municipal Building Shown by Its Dimensions

The foundation contract is the biggest ever awarded in this country for a single building not only in estimated cost but also in amount of earth to be excavated and of concrete to be used.

Estimated cost of foundation \$1,500,000.

Estimated cost of labor on foundation work alone, \$500,000.

Total to be excavated, 140,000 cubic yards (50,000 cubic yards under water).

Total concrete to be used for forming piers, 50,000 cubic yards. Seventy thousand barrels of cement to be used on foundations of the building alone.

Depth of foundation approximately 130 feet (greatest depth for a building).

Depth below water over 90 feet.

Height of building from curb to top of tower, 550 feet.

Height from curb to main cornice, 337 feet.

Area of basement over two acres. Number of stories in main building, 25.

Area of building at first floor, 48,000 square feet.

Total office area in building, including tower, 651,000 square feet.

Chambers street will run through the building, forming the only arched street in New York. The arch over Chambers street will be three stories high.

In the basement will be a terminal station for Brooklyn bridge trains and trolley cars in conjunction with a subway station.

Minimum time required for finishing building, three years.

Minimum time required for foundation, one year.

Number of elevators, 32. Number of staircases, 4.

Width of Center street front of building, 448 feet; of Park row front, 361 feet; of Duane street front, 339 feet; of Tryon row front, 71 feet.

NEW YORK—The most remarkable municipal building in the world is now almost in process of construction. That is, excavation for the foundations has been begun. Near the site of the old Staats-Zeitung Building at Tryon row and Center street, within a stone's throw of the present City Hall, a crew of laborers is digging the excavation for the foundations of the structure which will cost \$12,000,000.

The Municipal Building, as the projected structure has been called ever since the inception of the idea of its erection some 10 years ago, will not be the largest or most spectacular building in the city, but it will, nevertheless, be in a class of its own both here and in other cities in America and Europe. It will be the largest and most complete building ever constructed for the accommodation of the administrative and departmental offices of a single municipality. Furthermore, the general design, drawn by McKim, Mead & White and accepted by a special committee of experts appointed by the municipal art commission after years of intense competition, is recognized as one of the most artistic and entirely suitable pieces of work of the kind ever turned out under the draftsman's rule.

The peculiar shape of the irregular triangles of ground taken over by the city for the site of the building, and the apparent necessity of areading at least one or more streets in order to get a sufficient ground area to carry out the idea of the original projectors of the structure, made the problem of the most suitable design a very involved one. It was felt necessary, at the same time, to have the exterior of the building conform to a degree with the arrangement of the other municipal structures already clustered about City Hall Park.

The low, old-fashioned, but very dignified and beautiful City Hall had to be taken into consideration, the new Hall of Records at Chambers and Center streets, and the probable plans to be adopted for the new court house, which will undoubtedly be put up in the park within a few years. But the problem has been solved to the complete satisfaction of the city governments and the experts whose assistance it enlisted.

The building will face Center street on the long side of the triangle, flanked by

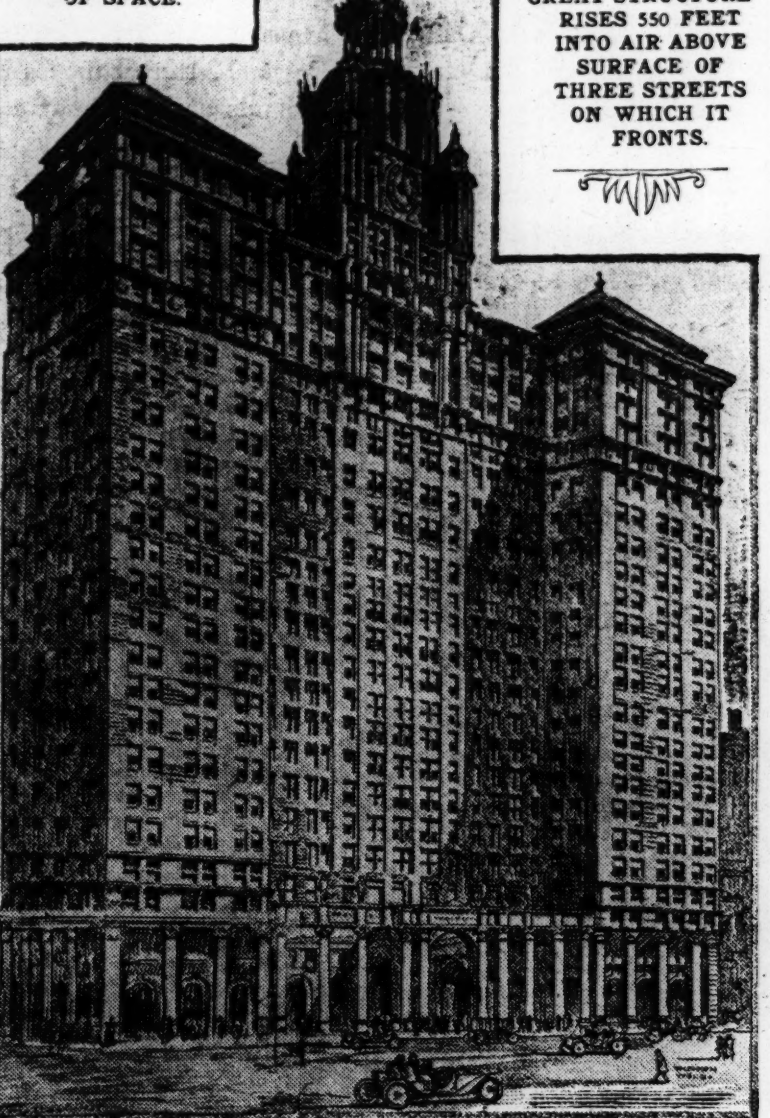
CUBAN LEGATION DENIES CHANGES

MANCHESTER, N. H.—No impending changes in the Cuban government nor the possible appointment of a new Cuban minister to the United States are known at the summer headquarters of the Cuban legation here, according to a statement given out by Arturo Pardo, first secretary of the legation.

Regarding the despatches from Havana, to the effect that rumors of such changes persist, Secretary Pardo said: "The report is not to be believed. General Velez is close to the head of the Cuban government. I believe such a change would not be contemplated without some knowledge coming to the legation here."

Secretary Pardo said that the minister had gone to New York in connection with plans for the establishment of a new line of steamships between Philadelphia and Cuba.

BASEMENT OF BUILDING COVERS TWO ACRES OF SPACE.



PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. The wide separation of city departments in office quarters has made a sufficiently large structure desirable. This consolidation will be effected when the floor space in the structure pictured above is assigned.

Duane street and Park row. The square, plain front of general French Renaissance style, supported by a long row of 50-foot pillars, will be pierced in the middle by Chambers street, which will run directly through the building in an arcade. This will be the only completely arched street in the city. Its width, both roadway and sidewalks, will not be interfered with, the building being simply built over the street. From Broadway the ornate tower, not unlike that of the City Hall, surmounted by a pillared canopy, will tower as the spire of old Trinity did at the mouth of the canyon of Wall street before it was overshadowed by the surrounding skyscrapers.

The new building will be 25 stories high in its main elevation, with an eight-story tower under the ornamental canopy. With the pinnacle, this will give an entire height of 550 feet. As already stated in the architects' prospectus the lower part of the building will be extensively arched, giving a large number of entrances on the street level. There will be 21 office floors, with a utilization capacity of 31,000 square feet on each floor, or a total available office room for the entire building of 651,000 square feet. There are few buildings in the world that can boast of figures like these. The new terminal building of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company is perhaps the most important competitor in this feature of the building.

The building will actually occupy the ground bounded by Duane and Center streets and Park and Tryon rows. New Reade street, which ran between Duane and Center parallel to Chambers, will be wiped off the city map when the building is up. The lot contains approximately 70,000 square feet.

The many hundred city officials and employees who will occupy this immense structure will be carried to and from their desks by no less than 32 elevators, the largest number ever installed in any building.

The foundation company which laid the caissons under the Singer building has received the contract for the foundations on a bid of \$1,443,147. And in its caissons the new building will also be remarkable. The ground at the site is very sandy and uncertain and the supports will have to be run down to rock level. It is now estimated that the caissons will be over 100 feet deep. The contract says that the foundations must be completed by May 1 of next year. In a

ROYALTY AT REIDS ATTRACTS GENTRY

SILSOE, Eng.—Ambassador Reid's residence at Wrest Park is floating the royal standard, and the precincts were the center of attraction Sunday of country people for miles around. The King and Queen, with the American ambassador and Mrs. Reid and several of the other guests, attended services at Silsoe Church.

A guard of honor, composed of several corps of boy scouts, was drawn up outside the church and saluted the party when it entered.

The ambassador had several of the local gentry in to have tea with the King.

BRITISH CRUISER FLOATED.

HARWICH, Eng.—The British protected cruiser Blenheim, which grounded while entering the harbor, was floated Sunday and is practically undamaged.

LOS ANGELES HOPES TO LEAD PACIFIC AS VAST CHINA MARKET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—"In anticipation of the development of American trade with China, Los Angeles will, at a special election on Aug. 4, annex the seaports of San Pedro and Wilmington."

"Ten million dollars will be spent in construction of commercial docks to supplement for overseas trade purposes the railway terminal facilities already existing at tidewater. This policy has been given impetus by the Taft administration's insistence upon American participation in the Chinese railway loan and the government's disposition to aid every legitimate commercial venture into the vast trade of that empire."

This was the terse answer of Willis H. Booth, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, when asked here his opinion of the development of closer commercial relations with China.

"Everything is combining to give us in Los Angeles a keen interest in the Chinese market, and an early appreciation of its benefits," continued Mr. Booth. "First of all, we realize that the Pacific coast will never become thickly populated through agricultural industry alone. We need more manufacturers and can sustain them with our cheap water power and fuel. But once they are increased we must find a greater market."

"The logical market of the future is not eastward, in competition with American industries already firmly established. It is westward, like the star of empire, that our commercial invasion must take its way, westward across the Pacific to China, where exists a market three times as large as that of the United States. It has been well said that what to other nations is the far east is to us the far west, and it is an encouraging augury that we have always been invincible in our progress toward the far west. The great cities of the Pacific coast attest the fact."

GOOD TIMES COME TO TRENTON AGAIN

TRENTON—Reports from labor circles and from manufacturers show that every industry of this manufacturing center is busy, behind orders, and with evident promise of continued business.

Trenton wanted the pottery schedules in the tariff bill let alone or increased, and as she got what she wanted, the manufacturers have gone ahead with ware without waiting for the bill to pass.

Last week the plumbers, carpenters and bricklayers unions had to send out of the city for more men. There is not an idle craftsman in this city worthy of the name. This is unusual and both manufacturers and workmen say that good times have come to Trenton again.

CHILDREN'S PARKS PLEASE MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Nothing in the way of civic improvement has met with a more general chorus of approbation than the children's public playgrounds, the first two of which have just been given a 60-day trial. The most popular is in the center of the tenement district, where, until recently, the children have been forced to make playgrounds of the streets and alleys.

TUNNELING HUDSON AT THOUSAND FOOT LEVEL FOR SYPHON

Water Supply From Catskills to Be Brought to New York City Through Fundamental Rock Structure.

EARTH PHENOMENON

NEW YORK—An undertaking which rivals the tunneling of the Hudson river bed by the McAdoo Tube Company for transportation purposes is the attempt to construct an inverted siphon 1000 feet below the surface of the Hudson, by means of which it is proposed to convey water from a reservoir in the Catskills to the eastern side of the river, whence it is to be conducted to the distributing mains near New York city.

So great will the pressure of the immense volume of water be that nothing less than the fundamental rock bottom of the river bed would be capable of withstanding it. Hence, as the channel is very deep at that point it is necessary to sink a shaft or well in each side of the river, and connect the two beneath the bed of the stream. From the results of their borings the engineers have concluded that the fundamental rock is at least 1000 feet below the surface of the river. The tube through which the water from the artificial lake in the Catskills will seek the reservoir on a hill on the east bank of the Hudson will be big enough for the passage of a railroad train. From the second reservoir it will flow by gravity to the distributing reservoir on the outskirts of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, a distance of some 60 miles.

One of the observations made by the engineers while constructing the McAdoo tubes was that there is a regular and constant movement in the earth body, described as resembling a rhythmic beating, the scope of the oscillation being not more than an inch. The first thought of the technical men, when attention was called to this phenomenon, was to ascribe it to the influence of the tide, as the distance from the tunnels to tidewater, in a direct line, was but a short one. Some determinative tests, however, resulted in this theory being discarded. While no definite cause has been assigned, the engineers are inclined to a belief that the rhythmic action denotes some motion of the earth hitherto unknown. Meanwhile attempts will be carried on to solve the problem, whether the phenomenon is brought about by atmospheric or terranean agencies.

KENOSHA'S CREW REACHES BOSTON

Nineteen men and officers of the steamship Kenosha, which sank off Fire island lightship Saturday, reached Boston on Sunday on the steamer Howard of the Merchants & Miners line from Norfolk.

The Kenosha's men took to their lifeboats in a heavy sea and after a long struggle reached the lightship, being towed part of the way by the British tramp steamer Winifred.

Children And Young People Throughout the United States

ROUND TRIP

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for a 3 MINUTE personal conversation

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For a slight additional charge Messengers can be sent to call any non-subscriber to a Pay Station to talk to you.

Quickest and cheapest method of communication. Ask for "Toll Operator" at any telephone. "The message and the answer for one price."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Who wish to be employed during summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston

BAY STATE LEADS THE UNION IN GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Commonwealth Has Three Hundred and Seventeen That Contain Upward of Five Thousand Books Each.

MOST CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON—The state of Massachusetts, with an aggregate of 317 libraries that contain upward of 5000 volumes each, stands preeminent among all the commonwealths of the country in the number of public, society, college and school institutions of this type. The books per capita number 209, also a top figure.

These facts are shown by the bulletin which the United States bureau of education has just issued giving statistics relative to libraries of that size and character.

For the year 1908 there were 2298 such libraries in this country with an aggregate of 55,350,000 volumes, and 1080 of these reported having 11,259,000 unbound pamphlets; 2025 libraries reported an increase in the year of 3,558,343 volumes, 1201 libraries issued 5,308,620 borrowers' cards, 1384 libraries issued 75,000,000 volumes outside, and 445 libraries issued 17,345,000 books to children.

During the year 19,880,000 visitors were tallied in the reading rooms of 581 libraries.

Of libraries having 1000 or more volumes there were last year 5640, and they had an aggregate of 62,628,541 volumes. Estimating the population of the United States as 86,000,000 there were 15,416 persons to each library and 75 bound volumes to every 100 persons.

A revelation of the report is the fact that of the 2298 libraries of the land reporting having 5000 volumes and over, 1100 of them, containing 28,000,000 volumes, or about one-half of them, are in the North Atlantic division of states, embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts characteristically leads all the states in the Union reporting 317 such libraries or nearly 14 per cent, having an aggregate of 7,841,659 volumes.

BOSTON SCHOOLS BEING ENLARGED

New Accommodations Will Be Completed by September for Three Thousand Additional Pupils.

Three new schools and 20 portable schoolhouses will afford accommodation for 3000 additional pupils when the school term opens in September in Boston. The schoolhouse commission will complete the Bishop Cheverus School at East Boston, the Edward Everett at Dorchester and the Nathan Hale at Roxbury.

Additional room is now being made in the Mechanics Building for the High School of Commerce, and half of the Sarah J. Baker School at Roxbury will be used for the Girls' High School of Practical Arts. To offset this change at the Sarah J. Baker School, six portable buildings will be set up in the Lewis School yard at Roxbury.

The Lyceum Hill Building, Dorchester, will be used to accommodate the first-year classes of the Dorchester High and Girls' High schools. The 168 pupils of the abandoned Way Street Primary School will be quartered in the Pierpont School on Hudson street. Work is now progressing on the Winthrop School, Roxbury, to make room for the first-year boys of the English High School.

ITALIANS EAGER TO SEE CRUISER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Italians of Providence are making elaborate preparations to welcome the Italian cruiser Etruria to this harbor Sept. 5, and also to observe the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus Oct. 12.

The Union and Benevolence Society, the oldest Italian organization in Providence, has sent out an appeal to all the other societies urging them to instruct their respective presidents to attend a meeting to be held next Sunday morning, when both events will be fully discussed and preparations made to observe them in a fitting manner.

BEST INVESTMENT TOLD BY OIL KING

CLEVELAND, O.—"The best investment any of us can make in this world is to set about each day doing something, however small or large, that will cheer the pathway of some one else."

This is what John D. Rockefeller told the Sunday School classes at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church when he was called upon to talk to them. It was the first address Mr. Rockefeller had made in the church since his arrival home, a month ago. The talk covered many subjects, including golf and cheerfulness.

Congress Waterways Board Will Sail Soon to Examine Europe's Rivers and Canals



(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)
SAMUEL H. PILES.
Senator from Washington, a prominent member of committee to aid waterways legislation.

WASHINGTON—The congressional waterways commission of 10 members will sail soon for a two months' trip in Europe to investigate the canals and rivers of the old country.

The Senate's commissioners are Burton of Ohio, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Smith of Michigan, Lorimer of Illinois, Piles of Washington, Simmons of North Carolina and Clarke of Arkansas. Those from the House are Alexander of New York, Stevens of Minnesota, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Sparkman of Florida and Moon of Tennessee. Mr. Lorimer was originally named as a commissioner of the House, where he was then serving. He will not accompany his colleagues, but may join them in about a month. Mr. Clarke of Arkansas will not go at all. That leaves a party of 10.

They are not charged with formulating legislation, and, except as individual members of their respective branches of Congress, have no authority to propose bills for the improvement of waterways in compliance with ideas they gather while abroad. But it is expected that Congress, in making up river and harbor appropriations hereafter, will be guided by their recommendations.

WHERE TWO-CENT POSTAGE EXTENDS

The Territory Now Open to the Standard United States Letter Rate Includes Many Foreign Countries.

The great number of inquiries made daily at the Boston postoffice regarding the countries to which letters may be sent at the rate of 2 cents an ounce shows that there is considerable ignorance on the point. The list of places now reached by the 2-cent rate is given by the postal authorities substantially as follows:

All sections of the United States including Porto Rico and Hawaii, the Philippine archipelago, Guam, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the same group which are possessions of the United States), the canal zone, which includes all the territory purchased from the Republic of Panama with the islands in the bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culobra and Flamenco; Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China; matter addressed to officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, wherever situated; England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Germany when the letters are addressed via steamers sailing direct to Germany.

WIDER MARKETS SOUGHT BY SPAIN

MADRID, Spain—Spain has started a campaign to open up the South American markets. The negotiations which the ministry of finance is conducting with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are based on favorable terms for the admission of Catalan textiles, canned and preserved foods from Galicia into those countries in return for concessions on articles not produced in Spain.

Spain purposes to make advances for a similar treaty to Mexico, and it is likewise hoped that a better commercial arrangement is possible with the United States.

WINTHROP AFTER A MODERN BRIDGE

The Saratoga steel bridge which connects Winthrop with East Boston may be replaced by a modern structure. It is understood that Alderman Giblin will introduce into the Boston board of aldermen an order providing for a new bridge. Selectman Keenan said: "The present bridge is in very poor shape, so I have been informed. A new bridge is needed. One of either granite or concrete such as the metropolitan improvement commission approved would be the kind of structure to replace the present one. The present bridge is inadequate for present day needs."

EFFORT TO RELIEVE COURT CONGESTION IS NOW UNDER WAY

Commission Is Considering the Best Methods of Expediting Hearing of Delayed Civil Suits.

DOCKET IS CLOGGED

The commission appointed to devise means for the speedy administration of justice in civil suits in Massachusetts is confronted with a problem of no small magnitude. The civil dockets of the superior court in many counties, particularly Suffolk, are in a condition of extreme congestion, owing to the piling up of suits.

If no new ones were to be introduced for a period of two years, it would, according to authoritative statements, take over that time to dispense with those already in hand. But the number of new suits entered each year in the superior court outnumbers the old ones disposed of.

The older suits are given precedence over those newly brought. The latter, therefore, are often delayed years before they get a chance for a hearing. It often takes upward of two years before a suit is brought up for jury trial after it has been placed on the docket.

Although the delays of this procedure may be avoided by submitting to a trial by a judge alone, few avail themselves of this means of hastening the settlement of their differences.

The commission which is expected to submit a remedy for this condition is composed of Robert M. Morse, Judge W. C. Wait of the superior court and Charles B. Barnes, Jr.

The commissioners serve without compensation, and are to make their report to the Legislature by Jan. 10, 1910. They are to consider the advisability of constituting new courts, or enlarging or altering the jurisdiction and powers of existing courts.

The reclassification or grouping of certain kinds, such as putting equity, divorce and probate appeals into one court, has been proposed.

The commission is to consider the expediency of permitting the examination of parties and witnesses at an early stage of judicial proceedings. This is urged by some lawyers as a way of expediting compromises and settlements of cases by litigants. Many believe more judges will be necessary.

On June 30, 1907, there were 26,439 law and equity suits pending throughout the state. On June 30, 1908, there were 29,433 and on June 30 of this year there were many more.

At the close of the past court year, June 30, the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Norfolk had on hand almost as many untried as the entire 14 counties had two years before. These four counties had 25,253 pending, and today have more. Of this total 17,049 were for a jury trial and 11,088 of these in Suffolk.

PACIFIC CRUISERS TO TAKE LONG VOYAGE TO THE ORIENT

Admiral Sebree's Fleet Is Expected to Leave Seattle While the Naval Display at Hudson-Fulton Exhibition in New York Is Under Way.

NEW YORK—It is understood that while the international fleet of battle-ships and cruisers, not to mention the little Half Moon and the Clermont, is on view in the Hudson this fall, a squadron of eight armored cruisers will be ready to start across the Pacific on a cruise to the Orient which is expected to last until next February.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree will be in command, and he means that the Japanese and Chinese will be given an opportunity of seeing the best there is in American armored cruisers. Last year they had a chance to see the battle-ships. The vessels that are going are the Washington, Tennessee, California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Colorado.

The fleet will sail from Seattle and go direct to Honolulu. After a stay there it will proceed to Manila, executing maneuvers on the way. After target practice in Manila bay the fleet will visit Japan and China, and possibly Australia on the way home. It is expected back in San Francisco early next spring. At Manila the eight cruisers will be joined by the armored cruiser Charleston and the protected cruisers Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, and Chattanooga, and the first flotilla of torpedo boats.

This cruise, which with the exception of that of the Atlantic fleet, will be the longest yet undertaken by an American fleet of first-class warships, will be purely one of practice. Admiral Sebree will have as his division commanders Rear Admirals Giles B. Harber and Edward B. Barry.

As for the great show in the Hudson river in conjunction with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, at least seven nations and perhaps 14 will be represented in the line that will extend for several miles north of Forty-second street. The United States is expected to have 16 battle-ships, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and a dozen torpedo boats in line.

England, France and Germany will each have squadrons of four battle-ships or armored cruisers, while Austria, Italy and the Netherlands will each have two vessels. The other nations that may be represented are Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile.

ESSEX REGISTRY READY TO MOVE

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex south registry of deeds will move next Saturday to the new registry of deeds building on Federal street, the latest addition to the county buildings in Salem, and the probate court will move soon after the August session of the court is held—probably on Saturday, Aug. 7. The county commissioners hope to have the contracts awarded by that time so as to begin work at once upon the remodeling of the old registry building for use in connection with the adjoining court house for court purposes, and expect to have the work far enough advanced by fall so as not materially to interfere with the fall court sessions.

TAX BIG FORTUNES OUT OF EXISTENCE, URGES W. F. DRAPER

Intention of the Brother of Massachusetts Governor in Paris Letter Puzzles His Friends at Washington.

SATIRE SUSPECTED

WASHINGTON—The friends of Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, brother of the Governor of Massachusetts, formerly president of the Home Market Club, Republican member of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses and ambassador to Italy from 1897 to 1899, are puzzled by a letter he has written to the editor of the Washington Post which has caused much comment here in Washington.

They do not seem to know whether General Draper is sarcastic or sincere in the new political doctrine he advocates. His letter is dated Paris, July 11, and says in part:

"The fact that some men have more property than others—that a small number appear to have superfluous wealth, while the great mass are obliged to labor for their daily bread—is causing more unrest than ever before, though demagogues have existed in all times. Equality before the law and universal suffrage have not proved to be panaceas, and equality of means and social position is now looked to as the coming cure."

"In Europe as well as America the multi-millionaires are becoming the most unpopular class, no matter how their millions were acquired. We cannot give a Carnegie, a Rothschild or a Rockefeller. The press denounces or slanders these rich men, the pulpit joins in the hue and cry, and legislation is increasingly aimed at them. It seems to me that if all this is based on a desire for the public good we are taking only half measures, that will fail of accomplishing the desired result."

"Income and inheritance taxes, that do not take 100 per cent will still leave something; and prices can be raised so that they will be more or less distributed among the entire community."

"Why not strike at the root? Let a government commission investigate the estates of every real or suspected millionaire and confiscate to public use or amusements all the excess over \$1,000,000 in each case. This could be repeated each three years till the instinct of accumulation beyond that sum was destroyed."

"If this did not bring about absolute plenty and happiness for the masses, the exemption could be reduced to \$100,000—then to \$10,000, then to the average wealth of the entire community—which would be the most logical position, but would need to be brought about gradually, as the difficulties would increase with every step."

NAVY REGULATION PROBE IS COMING

It was learned at the Boston navy yard today that the board of naval officers who are to meet at the call of the president, Rear-Admiral William Swift, commandant of the yard, will take up revision of naval regulations. The question of personnel also will be investigated. It is predicted that from this discussion retirements will result.

Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, commanding the Kansas, Capt. Sidney A. Staunton of the general board, Capt. Frank E. Fletcher, commanding the Vermont, Commander Roy C. Smith of the Naval War College staff and Lieutenant-Commander Lloyd H. Chandler of the bureau of navigation, are the other members of the board. Commander John M. Poyer, U. S. N., retired, is recorder.

TRAIN DESPATCHING BY TELEPHONE WINS PRAISE OF GLIDDEN

Automobile Tourist Tests System Now Used on the Union Pacific Railroad and It Works to Perfection.

NEVER A MISTAKE

DENVER, Col.—"The telephone certainly has made great strides since I connected a set on a telegraph circuit 33 years ago," says Charles J. Glidden. "The Glidden tour was at Julesburg, this state, a junction where the Denver train leaves the overland route on the Union Pacific line, and just before sunrise I entered the telegraph office."

"Using the telephone now to despatch trains?" I asked of the man in charge.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am taking orders from the despatcher at North Platte to move the half-dozen trains standing here. Put the receiver to your ear and take an order," he said.

"The order came in clear, loud tones, which I easily copied, repeated back and received the confirmation. After several other orders had been exchanged I asked the privilege of talking with the despatcher at North Platte."

"How shall I attract his attention?" I asked.

"Simply take off the receiver and say 'Despatcher.' He is always listening."

"Placing the receiver at my ear, I said 'Despatcher.' Back came the word 'Despatcher.'"

"Good morning; this is Mr. Glidden," I said. "I simply wanted to try the circuit and ask how you liked the system of despatching by telephone."

"It works perfectly," he replied. "This is the third division, and the circuit extends from North Platte to Sydney, and I can call every station into the circuit in 18 seconds. Any inexperienced person can take an important order, but only in extreme cases of emergency would we work with any one but our own men."

"A train order cut the conversation off. The articulation was perfect, loud and clear, and the man at my side said: 'We have never had any delay or mistakes working the system.'"

NEW YORK HONORS SAN JUAN HEROES

General Wood and Mayor McClellan Review Tenth Cavalry Just Returned From the Philippines.

NEW YORK—The tenth regiment, United States cavalry, which returned Sunday from two years' service in the Philippines, participated in a parade in this city today which was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Mayor McClellan.

A banquet will be given tonight, and the regiment will leave on Tuesday for Ft. Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt., where they will be stationed until further orders.

The transport Kilpatrick, with the regiment on board, tied up at the quartermaster's dock at the foot of Wall street at noon, after a two months' voyage from the Philippines, and the 600 negro troopers were released on shore leave until 9 p. m. The regiment is well remembered as one of the most conspicuous in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, especially at the battle of San Juan hill.

Since that time the troopers had not been in New York. Wives and children, brothers and sisters, sweethearts and chums were at the dock to welcome many of the cavalymen home, and as old Trinity's chimes broke the Sunday quiet of downtown, the khaki-clad troopers worked off their sea legs by walking up Broadway.

U. S. IS TO MAKE ICE FOR OWN USE

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam is to be his own ice-man. Orders have been issued for the installation on Sept. 1 of ice-making machines in the treasury, interior and postoffice departments.

This scheme, which is one of the new purchasing board of the government, of which Assistant Secretary Hillis of the treasury department, is the chairman, will save the country something like \$25,000 a year.

Heretofore the departments have been paying \$8 a ton for ice. It is estimated that the cost will be reduced to 80 cents a ton. The three departments mentioned will furnish their output to all the other departments.

INDIANS GOING TO NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Little Bison, a Sioux chief, has arrived here from Nicaragua, where he has made arrangements with President Zelaya to settle a large number of Sioux Indians in the interior of Nicaragua. The chief said there is not enough room in the United States.

Editor Who "Grew Up" With New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene's Century-Old Paper



THOMAS C. RAND.

KEENE, N. H.—Thomas C. Rand of the New Hampshire Sentinel of this city, which was established in 1799, began his newspaper work in Keene 65 years ago at the age of 15 years, and grew up with the paper. At first he was the printer's "devil" under the founder of the paper, the Hon. John Prentiss, and his foreman, Isaac Sturtevant.

At that time his daily tasks included, as Mr. Rand says, "everything that was asked" of him, including building the fires, sweeping the room, bringing wood and water and delivering the paper to subscribers in the village. His duties began at 6 o'clock in the morning, and often kept him at work till 9 o'clock in the evening, for the performance of which he received a salary of \$25 a year.

Mr. Rand became successively foreman, editor and publisher, being 28 years editor-in-chief. He still takes the half-mile walk from his home to the office two or three times each day, winter and summer, with little thought of vacations or other recreation.

Among his writings is a book entitled "The Gem of the Ashuelot Valley," containing historical sketches of early life in Keene and vicinity.

Mr. Rand was recently presented with a loving cup by the members of his company and its employees as a token of their affection.

BIG OTTAWA HOTEL TO COST A MILLION AND HALF DOLLARS

George A. Fuller Company of New York Sign Contract for Grand Trunk Enterprise in Canadian Capital.

START IMMEDIATELY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The contract for constructing the Chateau Laurier, the \$1,500,000 hotel project of the Grand Trunk railroad, has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of New York, the biggest firm of building contractors on the American continent.

T. T. Amos, a representative of the firm, who will superintend the work, is in the city, and states that the company will begin operations within the next few days. It will take 15 months, he says, to complete the building.

The firm of George A. Fuller has erected many of the finest buildings in the United States, and it is the intention now to spread the scope of its operations still more into Canadian territory, for which purpose a Canadian branch will be located in Montreal. In New York, the head offices of the company are in the Fuller Flatiron building, which was erected and is owned by the firm.

KATAHDIN, NAVAL RAM, IN NEW ROLE

WASHINGTON—Use has been found by the navy department for the naval ram Katahdin, which has been idle for many years. On the recommendation of the bureau of ordnance she will be towed from the League Island navy yard, where she has been out of commission, to the Potomac river, off the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md., to be used as a floating mount for armor plate targets in ordnance experiments.

The Katahdin was built as an experiment on the advice of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen. There is only one other naval ram in the world, built by the British navy on lines similar to those of the Katahdin.

MISS LAWSON TO WED MCCALL.

The betrothal of Miss Dorothy Lawson, third daughter of Thomas W. Lawson, to Henry McCall, second son of Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Mass., was announced at a family dinner given at Dreamworld, Mr. Lawson's South Shore country home.

Are You an Amateur Photographer?

MANY of the boys and girls who read this page have cameras. The Monitor invites them to send in pictures they have taken. It proposes to print two each Saturday. For the most meritorious received each week it will award \$1; for the second best, 50 cents. Even the smallest pictures will be considered.

The subjects may be any of the following: Historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, children at play.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over two hundred words comes with the picture and is used, it will be paid for.

Write name and address plainly, and inclose stamps if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Property in the Back Bay assessed for \$56,000 has been sold. It is located at 337 Commonwealth avenue, and was purchased by Alfred Hemenway from Edmund C. Baker. It comprises a four-story octagon front brick house, occupying 2088 square feet of land. Of the assessors' value, \$29,900 is on the land.

BROOKLINE.

Galen L. Stone has sold to Isabel Fabyan Lombard, wife of Percival H. Lombard, a lot on Lee street, Brookline, containing about 67,701 square feet. The lot has a frontage of 200 feet on Lee street. Mr. and Mrs. Lombard will later erect a fine residence.

Galen L. Stone has also sold to William Almy a part of the property in Brookline recently purchased by him from the estate of George F. Fabyan. He conveys to Mr. Almy about five acres of land with the house, stable and greenhouse bounded by Warren street, and a new street which is to be laid out at once.

DORCHESTER.

Stephen E. Hadley et al have transferred 18 Hinckley street to Anna P. Brady. The estate consists of a frame house and 3200 square feet of land, all of which are assessed for \$6000.

At the corner of Batchelder and Marsh-

field streets, numbered 57 on the former and 35 on the latter, John F. Cullen transfers to Joseph A. Borre et al. a frame house and 2891 square feet of land. The estate has a taxed valuation of \$4300.

EAST BOSTON.

Thomas O. McEnaney has sold for Oscar O. Gould the property 140 Saratoga street. It consists of a frame dwelling, occupying 2500 square feet of land. Bernard Rome was the purchaser. The parcel is assessed for \$4000.

NORTH END.

John Ritchie et al., Margaret R. Goldthwait and Mary B. Starrett et al., have conveyed to Joseph Paul the property at 11 to 13 Charter street, taxed for \$18,000. The property includes a 3½-story brick house, occupying 2000 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$9300. The price paid was \$15,250.

SOUTH END.

Title to 988 Tremont street, has passed from Mary Ford et al. to Cornelius Fogarty. There is a four-story brick house, with 1400 square feet of land, all taxed for \$6400, of which \$2400 is on the land.

EXPERT ADVISES POTATO SOCIETY

Amherst Professor Tells Seven Hundred Boys and Girls How to Grow Tubers for Prize Contest.

AMHERST, Mass.—Instructions have been sent the 7000 members of the Potato Club in western Massachusetts by Prof. W. R. Hart of the Agricultural College, as superintendent of division J of the Hampshire Agricultural Society boys' and girls' contest on how to compete for premiums.

The society offers this year a first premium and 10 second premiums for classes one to four inclusive, a first premium and second premium in classes five and six, and a first and a second premium in classes seven to 12 inclusive.

The classes are: First, longest yield of marketable potatoes; second, best peck of potatoes; third, best plate of seven specimen potatoes; fourth, largest potato; fifth, best dish of potato salad; sixth, best dish of mashed potatoes; seventh, best judging of fine stock by person under 14 years; eighth, best judging of fine stock by person under 18 years; ninth, best judging of poultry by person under 18 years; tenth, best judging of grain and vegetables by person under 14 years; twelfth, best judging of grain and vegetables by person under 18 years.

The potatoes exhibited as cooked must be of those raised from the seed furnished by Professor Hart and planted and cultivated by the person making the exhibit. In the cooking contest water, stove and oil will be supplied at the fair grounds. First premiums are \$1, and second premiums are 50 cents.

Professor Hart has an experiment club of 20 members who will report the results of their season's work at an exhibition to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College Sept. 25, when the club will be entertained at dinner and premiums awarded for the largest hill of potatoes and for the largest yield from a single potato.

TAKES RELIGION AROUND WORLD

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brown of Montclair, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, accompanied by his wife, will leave tomorrow on a trip around the world.

Dr. Brown will be the representative of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions at the quarter-centennial of the Protestant missions in Korea. He will travel via San Francisco and will visit also China and Japan. He will travel over the new railroads in China and make connections with the Trans-Siberian railway to reach Europe. He expects to make the globe encircling trip in a little over four months.

CAPTAIN SAVORY TO RETIRE SOON

Capt. George E. Savory, who has been property clerk for the Boston police department for the past 35 years, will retire on Sept. 1 and take up civil life by managing in person his large sheep ranch in Virginia.

Captain Savory will be succeeded by Lieut. George Seales, whose duties will be taken over by John W. Pyne, formerly Superintendent Pierce's stenographer, in which capacity Patrolman Arthur J. Putnam will act. Pyne will be made a sergeant, and will hereafter attend to the superintendent's correspondence.

PITTSBURG IRON MEN WIN RAISE

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Iron puddlers of the Pittsburgh district, who organized as the Sons of Vulcan, served notice on July 1 on the Oliver Iron & Steel Company and the A. M. Byers Company that they would strike Aug. 1 unless an increase of 12½ cents a ton was granted.

When the puddlers went to draw their pay Saturday they found the increased pay in their envelopes. The old scale had expired June 30, but the men had continued at work until the new scale could be arranged.

CANADA ENTERING NEW SHIPPING ERA

The Exclusion Laws Against Foreign Coastwise Vessels Became Operative in Nova Scotia Also This Month.

The shipping interests of Canada, and of Nova Scotia particularly, regarded July 1 as the dawn of a new era of mercantile marine prosperity, for on that day the exclusion laws against foreign coastwise shipping became completely operative, says the New York Maritime Register.

During the past six months only foreign vessels of a gross tonnage above 1500 have been allowed to operate between Canadian ports, the lesser foreign registered craft being excluded after Jan. 1. An order in council of last December exempting the larger class from the restriction became inoperative recently, and makes necessary the abandonment of a lucrative business by scores of Norwegian steamers or a registry by them at some Canadian or British port.

The effects of the partial operations of the embargo upon foreign coastwise shipping have already been favorably felt in the provinces. Idle bottoms have been resurrected from desuetude. Canadian shipping engaged in traffic elsewhere has been attracted home, and a number of new vessels are being built. Already the first steel ship ever built in the maritime provinces is in course of construction at Yarmouth.

Only a decade ago Canada ranked fourth among the maritime nations of the world; today she is in tenth place.

GOVERNOR DRINKS FROM GOURD CUP

Plain Joe Brown of Georgia, who as Governor of that commonwealth succeeds the eminent Hoke Smith, evidently is of a purpose to be our greatest simple life executive, says the Chicago Tribune. This is made apparent not only by the fact that he went into office in a homespun suit of brown, but by the further fact that the glass drinking vessels of an effete civilization have been taken away from the executive water bottle and a gourd has been hung up for the thirsty.

There is merit in the gourd. When it floated gently on top the cool contents of the water bucket or hung beside the well or spring it was an invitation to the parched and weary. Tin and water have no natural affinities. A metal cup is a makeshift of a generation which cannot be supplied with the gourd or which does not know its advantages. Glass can be tolerated, but Governor Brown showed his appreciation of the finer things of life when he hung the gourd up by the water cooler.

BUSINESS BODIES WILL VISIT CHINA

China's increasing importance in the field of Pacific coast commerce was given further recognition recently when the chamber of commerce trustees at their meeting accepted the invitation of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to visit China in February, 1910, says the Portland Oregonian.

This invitation, which is the first of the kind to be sent out from the Chinese empire, is extended to the local chamber as one of the associated chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast.

The chambers of San Francisco and Seattle have already signified their intention of being represented on the coming visit, and when the acceptance of all the chambers have been received they will be forwarded to John H. McGraw of Seattle, president of the associated chambers, who will then send the united acceptance to the Shanghai chamber.

PROTESTS USING CENTER OF ROAD

A county surveyor protests against the habit which many motorists have of doing the majority of their driving on the crown or center of the road, says the Gentlewoman. This method of driving means that one portion of the road takes all the wear and naturally of course gets worn into ruts and ridges.

If the traffic would spread itself and make all that portion of the road from gutter to the top of the crown take a share of the wear, road surfaces would last much longer and would require less frequent repair. In these days when roads are made almost flat there is no excuse for this habit of clinging to the crown, but where roads are made with a great deal of camber it is perhaps excusable, as driving on a continuous slope is the reverse of pleasant.

VISITS CANADA TO STUDY INDIANS

Alanson Skinner of the department of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History started recently on a three months' expedition bound for northern Ontario and the country around Hudson bay, says the New York Sun. Mr. Skinner will make a study of the habits and customs of the Ojibway and Cree Indian tribes, and incidentally will make a collection of Indian curios and trophies, which eventually will be exhibited at the museum.

COLLEGE FOR WAITERS.

Switzerland has a college for waiters near Lausanne, says the New York Tribune. The curriculum, which includes fluency in four languages—French, German, Italian and English—also provides for proficiency necessary to bear a pyramid of dishes across a highly polished floor. Eight hundred proprietors are behind the Ecole des Hoteliers.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Fine home on lake Erie, town of Bratenahl, suburb of Cleveland, O.; 6 miles from city P. O.; 5 minutes from city limits; convenient to steam and electric cars; 20 acres land situated on lake; grand old trees; house and barn both have electricity; city water; 3 bathrooms; 1100 feet on lake; most substantial breakfast; brick water drain; reinforced retaining wall in front of lake shore home; owner deceased; must settle estate. VILLA HEDGES, Bratenahl, Cleveland, Ohio.

I WISH TO RENT in Brookline or vicinity, by Aug. 15, a modern 8 or 9 room house with large yard; price \$40 to \$50 per month; might purchase on easy terms. Address C. M. V., 46 Griggs road, Brookline.

FOR SALE—520 ACRE FARM WITH LARGE NEW BUILDINGS. Address H. P. CHRISTENSON, New Auburn, Wis.

ALLSTON—Brick block, 3 stories, 8 suites, near steam and electric cars; modern improvements; bargain; easy terms. WM. DWYER, 15 State st., tel. 5530 Main.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

INVESTMENTS PACIFIC COAST TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE—100 million feet of finest timber may be purchased at an exceptionally low price. INVESTMENTS in both large and small tracts made on absolutely secure plan; references furnished. SHORES TIMBER CO., 204 White bldg., Seattle, Wash.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

LAND FOR SALE 140,000 FEET OF LAND, either whole or in lots; fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 5 minutes' walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at low figure. Address 90 Southampton st., Boston.

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MORTGAGES FOR SALE FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK KANSAS CITY, MO. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET LOW PRICE, COOL, COZY HEMENWAY TERRACE.

TO LET on lease, until June 28, 1910, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, first floor, in perfect order; hot water always; warm in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fenix. Apply C. M. Monitor Office.

IN 2-FAMILY HOUSE, suite of 5 rooms; bath; perfect improvements. 253 Westville st., Dorchester; telephone 1202-5 Dor.

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EDUCATIONAL HARVARD GRADUATE, 1907, speaking French and German, now in Switzerland, will take in autumn two boys preparing for college; European travel to judiciously supplement their work; college references. Address 872, Monitor Office.

LEATHER FINISH ENAMEL LEATHER FINISH in five colors makes old leather new in your auto or on your furniture; 81 per cent; ask your dealer or send direct. ENAMELAC VARNISH CO., 75 Main st., Racine, Wis.

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BUSINESS CHAMBERS.

FINEST BUSINESS AND LIVING CHAMBERS combined, on Boston st.; all modern conveniences; single or in suite of 2 or 3 rooms; specially adapted to dress-makers, practitioners or dentists; immediate occupation, rent to begin Sept. 1st. Apply ALLEN HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st.

ROOM AND BOARD

STUDENTS and Tourists coming to Boston during summer will find comfortable rooms at moderate rates, in the vicinity of New England Conservatory of Music, Emerson College of Oratory, etc. MRS. E. W. FRONT, 206 Huntington ave., Boston.

ROOMS and board if desired, in a refined suburban home; 7 minutes walk from station; 35 minutes from Grand Central station, New York city; gentlemen preferred; reference. Address MRS. H. F. JOHNSON, Home Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, cor. 97th st.—Delightful summer home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service; beautiful roof. A. K. DICK.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 86—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; single rooms; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rooms central, very comfortable; good cooking; convenient for Christian Scientists. PARKHOUSE, 14 Northumberland st.

NEWLY furnished room, good closet, running water; meals if desired; tourists or single or en suite; terms optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL.

ROOMS TO RENT, with use of bath; board obtained nearby; 263 Washington st., Brookline; telephone 3036-3.

572 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; moderate prices; tourists or permanent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SUMMER BOARD BOARDERS wanted, near Casco bay; farm and seashore combined; large room; good table board; terms reasonable. For further information address MRS. C. J. GATHELL, North Harpswell, Me.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED: beautiful grounds and table unsurpassed; golf, tennis and boating. Address B 37, Monitor Office.

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DENTISTRY J. W. KEYES, D. M. D., has moved his dental office to 1427 F st., Washington, D. C.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FOR COUNTRY HOMES AND BUILDINGS A Brilliant Light

A SPLENDID COOKING SERVICE. An up-to-date, low priced, simple, safe, dependable Gas Plant—to light, cook, heat, operate water pump, etc.

KEMP'S CLIMAX GAS CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ADAMS & SWETT CO. Established 1856. CARPET BEATING. VACUUM CLEANING. NAPHTHA CLEANING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury. Telephone Box 1071 and 1290. Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

A DISTRESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing, no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for particulars; agents, wanted. HOWARD J. DUNSTON, 164 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering Furniture repaired, mattresses renovated; first-class work. JAMES HARPER & CO., 79-81 Bow st., Somerville. Tel. 655-1 Som.

REPAIRED, wheels re-tired, carriage parts. W. J. REILLY & CO., 137 Portland st.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

PIANO TUNING FRED N. HALE, 3012 E. 19th st., Kansas City, Mo. Tel. Home E. 2019.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MACHINERY SAFES AND MACHINERY moved promptly by YOULEDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

PHOTO SUPPLIES WE WANT you to call at our store for a free sample of the new rapid carbon AERO developing paper; prints quickly and with great contrast.

F. T. KING & CO. 23 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HATTERS WM. R. HANG, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House, street floor, makes a specialty of Panama work; Panamas and straw cleaned, new bands and sweat leather while you wait; 35 years' experience.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, 20 large sheets mailed on receipt of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Haverburg, N. J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

TRADERS WAITING FOR ACTION UPON STEEL DIVIDEND

Market Dull and Irregular and Business Continues on a Rather Small Scale Pending Developments.

LOCALS UNSTEADY

The New York market today was what the professionals were pleased to call a "waiting" one. In fact, it seems to have been marking time for some weeks past. The factors most dwelt upon were the probable action of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation tomorrow regarding the dividend on the common stock, the crop outlook and the tariff probabilities.

The price movements today indicated that the steel dividend did not have a very definite idea as to whether the dividend on steel common would be increased or not. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and steel itself showed little change. There is diversity of opinion regarding the dividend matter. Some of the traders think that the rapid rise the stock has had indicates clearly that the dividend will be increased to a 4 per cent basis. The more conservative interests say that it would not be good policy to increase the rate at least until the earnings of the corporation were back to the point they were before the panic even though business has been expanding rapidly.

So far as the crops are concerned little has been expressed as to the outcome of the harvest but until the August report of the government is issued some of the larger interests are inclined to postpone taking aggressive action one way or the other marketwise. The tariff is daily becoming less an influential factor in the trading.

Steel common opened unchanged at 71½, sagged off to 70½ and recovering the loss held around 71. There was some activity in American Smelting. It opened up ¼ at 95½ and after declining under 95 rose to 96½ at the opening. It declined to 95½ and recovered to 94 during the first hour. Amalgamated Copper at 84½ was up ¼ at the opening. It declined to 83½ and recovered to 84 during the first hour. Central Leather displayed the greatest strength of the industrials, advancing from 32½ to 33½ during the forenoon.

Interborough-Metropolitan was up ¼ at the opening at 45½ but later turned weak, declining nearly a point during the first hour. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up ¼ at 78½ and after improving ¼ dropped to 78. New York Central was rather active. It opened up ½ at 136, advanced ¼ and then declined fractionally.

The local market was weak at the opening but recovered later and then became quiet. North Butte was up ½ at the start-off at 57½ but lost the gain at once and sold down to 56½, recovering fractionally toward midday. Lake was unchanged at 24½ and sold off to 24½. There was a good deal of U. S. Smelting trading in. The common opened unchanged at 51½, declined fractionally and then improved to 51½. The preferred was up ¼ at 49½ at the opening and sold above 50. Boston Consolidated Copper was up ¼ at 15½, sold up to 16 and then reacted fractionally.

The New York market was of the saw variety during the afternoon, a heavy tone predominating, although fluctuations were small. American Ice dropped from 39½ to 37. Western Union rose from 72 to 73½. Steel was weak around 70½. The local market was quiet and steady.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CORN CROP

NEW YORK.—The following telegram from the Kansas City manager of Logan & Bryan regarding the corn crop conditions throughout the Southwest has been received here: "State maps show general and heavy rains all the way from southern Oklahoma to Sioux City north and from western Kansas to eastern Missouri, covering the corn area completely. Coming at this time with cool weather the good is too great to be estimated. The Southwest will raise the largest corn crop it ever did, with anything like reasonable weather from now on."

ELECTRIC STATION FOR DUNDAS.

DUNDAS, Ont.—The contract for building the transforming station for the hydro-electric power commission at Dundas has been let to John Hayman, London. The cost will be about \$40,000.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and address will be changed as often as desired

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amal Copper	14 1/4	14 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Best Sugar	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46
Am Car & Found	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am C & P	119 1/2	119 1/2	119	119
Am Cotton Oil	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Am Ice Securities	40	40	37 1/2	38
Am Locomotive	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Loco of Ind	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am St Fin new	15	15	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Anacosta	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Atchafson	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Balt & Ohio	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Br Rap Transit	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Can Pac	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Can Leather	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chas & Ohio	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi & Alton	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi & Gt W "B"	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Col Fuel & Iron	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas	140	140	140	140
Corn Products	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Del & Hudson	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
General Electric	167	167	166 1/2	166 1/2
Gt Nor pf	151	151	150 1/2	150 1/2
Gt Nor Ore etc	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2
Illinois Steel	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Inter-Met pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Kan City So	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Louis & Nash	142	142	141 1/2	141 1/2
Missouri Lead	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
National Lead	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
N Y & N J	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
N Y N H & H	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Nor & Western	94	94	94	94
Northern Pac	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Northwestern	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Ontario & Western	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pullman	159	159	159	159
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Republic Steel	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Rock Island	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Sloss-Shef & L	77	77	76	76
Southern Railway	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Southern Ry pf	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
St Paul	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Avenue	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
U S Rubber	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U S Rubber pf	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Union Pacific	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Union Pacific pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U S Steel pf	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Walsh	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Westinghouse	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Western Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Atchafson 4s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am T & T	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Den & Rio Grande 4s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Inter-Met 4 1/2s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Penn ex 1915	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Reading 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island 4s	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Union Pacific cv 4s	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel 4s	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Walsh 4s	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
2s registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered	101	101	101	101
do coupon	101	101	101	101
4s registered	117	117	117	117
do coupon	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Panama 2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1938s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Dist Col 3 1/2s	108	108	108	108

FINANCIAL NOTES

The attorney-general of Ohio decides that insurance companies may invest surplus in bonds of electric railroads.

The Cairo division of the "Big Four" has one of the largest wheat crops in the history of that division, and farmers are marketing rapidly.

The Oliver Iron & Steel Company and A. M. Byers & Co. of Pittsburgh have granted an increase in wages of 12½ cents a ton to their puddlers.

Chairman A. Mayfield of the Texas railroad commission has submitted a proposition to that body to reduce the freight rates on cotton on Texas railroads from 55 cents to 49 cents for 100 pounds.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.—The cotton market opened steady, 1 to 7 points lower; July 12.01; August offered 11.95; September offered 11.96; October 11.98; November 11.99; December 12.02 bid; January 11.98 @ 11.99.

THE HAVANA LOAN.

HAVANA.—The time for receiving bids for the \$16,500,000 loan has been extended to July 29.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR PRICES.

NEW YORK.—All refiners this morning advanced their list prices for refined sugars 10 points.

NET EARNINGS GAIN ABOUT A HALF MILLION

Curtailment of Operating Expenses Enables the Kansas City Southern to Make Good Revenue Showing.

IS WELL MANAGED

Earnings of the Kansas City Southern railway for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were not materially different, as regards the gross, from those recorded in the year previous, although the net, as a result of considerable curtailment in operating expenses, was nearly \$500,000 better.

It is quite obvious that the company earned a surplus over and above all charges, taxes, etc., and 4 per cent preferred stock dividends equal to approximately 3½ per cent on the present outstanding \$30,000,000 common stock. In arriving at this conclusion, fixed charges are estimated on the basis of last year's totals, while taxes are actual as given in the June statement of earnings.

Following is a comparison of the estimated income account of the company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, gross and net earnings, taxes, etc., being actual, as given in the monthly statement recently published:

	1929	1930
Gross earnings	\$8,001,395	\$8,833,281
Operating expenses	5,442,522	5,883,853
Net earnings	2,558,873	2,949,428
Taxes	355,775	201,180
Other income	3,120,698	2,708,222
Total income	5,734,796	5,456,470
Preferred divs.	1,970,475	1,555,253
Balance	3,764,321	3,901,217

The foregoing balance available for the common stock is equal to 3.76 per cent on the \$30,000,000 outstanding, as compared with 2.38 per cent in the year previous.

The indicated net showing of the Kansas City Southern was largely the result of greater economies being exercised in the cost of transportation, the amount of that item having been curtailed by a liberal figure, as compared with the year previous. At the same time, it should be stated that more liberal disbursements were made for maintenance of way and structures, although a considerable decrease took place in maintenance of equipment expenditures.

It is stated by those thoroughly in touch with Kansas City Southern affairs that the property has been fully maintained during the year, while at the same time considerable improvement work has been effected. It will be recalled that during the first six months of the fiscal year just closed the company more than earned the full year's preferred stock dividend.

Not long ago President Elston stated that the company was in an excellent state of operating efficiency and that as soon as business conditions assumed a more normal level, earnings would show an appreciable gain. He also asserted that his road's present facilities were sufficiently adequate to take care of a considerably larger volume of traffic.

No doubt future operations of the company will prove noteworthy, as the traffic agreement with the Harriman lines is bound to be productive of gratifying results. The amount of additional business the road will receive from this source is, as has been stated by us heretofore, in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 per annum. In view of the fact that this agreement was entered into during a period of rather poor business conditions, it has not yet become possible to judge accurately the exact extent of new business that will accrue to the Kansas City Southern when the business situation becomes normal. No doubt as soon as the crops begin to move to market freely, a decided improvement will be noted in the Kansas City Southern's revenue over current reports.

June earnings of the company exhibited a gain of about \$150,000 in gross and \$98,000 in net, as compared with the corresponding month of 1929. Taxes, however, were somewhat curtailed for the month, resulting in an expansion of more than \$101,000 in operating income. The operating ratio for June was 60.74 per cent, as compared with 67.18 per cent in June a year ago. For the fiscal period the operating ratio was 61.14 per cent, contrasted with 66.27 per cent in the year previous.

The foregoing ratios reflect distinctly more effective operation during the fiscal year period than in 1929, especially as the improvement was so largely gained through the medium of smaller transportation costs, in the face of approximately the same volume of business done.

A short time ago it was rumored that the Kansas City Southern contemplated the declaration of an initial dividend on its common stock. Those well informed with regard to the company's affairs, however, maintain that, although current returns are decidedly favorable, a liberal amount of surplus being earned over and above preferred stock dividend requirements, such departure on the part of the management need not be looked for in the near future.

COBALT TO HAVE WATER SYSTEM.

COBALT, Ont.—The provincial board of health has approved of plans for a water works system and sewage disposal plant at Cobalt.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allouez	44	44	44	44
Arizona Commercial	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Butte Coalition	25	25	25	25
Calumet & Arizona	105	105	104 1/2	105
Centennial	32	32	32	32
Copper Range	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Elm River	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Franklin	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Granby	101	101	101	101
Greenbush	10	10	10	10
Mayflower	50	50	50	50
Mexico Con	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Michigan	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Mohawk	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Nevada Cons.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
North Butte	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Old Dominion	56	56	56	56
Parrot	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Quincy	90	90	90	90
Santa Fe	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
St Mary's Land	45	45	45	45
Superior Copper	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Trinity	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Copper	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Victoria	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Wolverine	150	150	150	150
Winona	6	6	6	6
Wyandot	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

LAND.

East Boston Land	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
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RAILROADS.

Boston & Albany	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2
Boston Elevated	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Boston Providence	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Boston & Wor	13	13	12 1/2	13
Chicago Junction	158	158	158	158
Chicago Junction pf	121	121	121	121
Fitchburg	130	130	130	130
N Y N H & H	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Union Pacific	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
West End com	94	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

Amer Tel & Tel	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
New England Tel	133	133	133	1

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

GROWTH IN GRACE

"Grace be to you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ," wrote Paul to the Corinthians; and again and again his plea for grace stirred the hearts of his fellow-workers and blessed them with its simple appeal. Grace, to Paul, meant without question all that is God-given, all that is lovely and desirable and good; and to him its possession marked the man of God. Grace seems to be a sweet old Christian word for a state of thought not readily described in other ways. That the word meant to the apostle the divine favor extended to man, and the enjoyment of such favor by man, is beyond doubt; and the activities of grace certainly included, in his mind, the exercise of love, of kindness, and of good-will. However that may be, the quality of grace in man, which is so superbly pointed out in the warnings, the counsels, the reproofs and the tender reassurances of all Paul's letters, was urged by him upon all Christians; and it was lived by him in his own daily coming and going. This much is evident. And it may be concluded, perhaps with correctness, that Paul understood grace to be primarily God's blessing upon man, and secondarily, man's appropriation of this good gift.

With the apostle's understanding of grace in mind, it is easy to see what growth in grace may demand of the man whose present effort is bound by the sins, the habits, and the fears of an ordinary mortal's outlook; it is easy to see as well that the task of gaining greater grace is not in itself difficult, with the teaching of Christian Science to make clear the way. Christian Science brings to this work, as to every other righteous endeavor, a knowledge of God as Principle, and an understanding of Principle as the origin of all right thinking and right doing; and this greatly aids the undertaking.

Perhaps a simple illustration may serve to show the process by which, in Christian Science, evil is cast out to make room for good. Picture a pair of scales, ill-balanced, the upper scale representing the sum-total of what the mortal knows today of divine Love, the other piled high and weighted heavily downward, with his belief in the fruits of the flesh. The larger view which Christian Science gives of divine Love makes it the one thing desirable, and stirs the heart to greater discontent with the things of the lower level. What may be done? Some readjustment must occur, but nothing can alter the relative positions of the scales until the measure of the one is increased, the weight of the other decreased.

An Undiscovered Beauty Spot

There are still a few beauty spots in Scotland undiscovered by the tourist or the maker of guide books. One of these is Loch Eunach. It is a solitary mountain tarn about two miles long. The water is transparent, and of pale green color, and high cliffs rise sheer from one side. There is no loch in Scotland of such exquisite beauty or more sublimely situated. It is situated in Rothiemurchus forest, at an altitude of 2000 feet. The nearest station is Aviemore, 11 miles distant, and a visit to the lonely loch entails a walk over rugged country, and a stiff and uninviting climb. Nature holds Loch Eunach like a jewel, which can only be beheld after much travail.—Westminster Gazette.

Less Than a Ha'penny

In the fourteenth century the bakers were compelled to sell a farthing's worth of bread—about half a cent's worth. If at any time they were unable to afford the necessary three farthings change for the English penny the buyer was privileged to take his bread and depart without paying. Supplies of farthings were always to be had at the Guildhall, to give the bakers no excuse for being out of change.

Joy

Joy is the prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow when it comes unsought. . . . You must carry it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you, as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a happy purpose.—Selected.

A bit of wholesome philosophy is bound up in the terse epigram of Admiral Bob Evans, when he said: "There are two classes of things I never worry about—those things I can't help, and those I can."

Blazers of the Trail

The Frenchman De la Verendrye was perhaps the first to tread a portion of what was afterward the Oregon trail, since it is known that he forsook the Missouri river and started overland, possibly up the Platte. This was in 1742. The trapper Ezekiel Williams, said to have been the first white man to cross the borders of what is now Wyoming, followed in the wake of Lewis and Clarke, in 1807, and blazed a part of the way. Andrew Henry, whose name was given to a beautiful lake of the Rockies; Etienne Provost, the probable discoverer of historic South Pass; Campbell, Fitzpatrick, Sublette, Jim Bridger, General Ashley, Bonneville and Walker—these are but a few of the leaders who blazed and trod the Oregon trail, making it a well-defined highway.

Then came William Price Hunt, with his overland Astorians, seeking a way from the mid-Missouri to the Columbia river. Later, Robert Stuart and the returning Astorians were to mark out, east of the Continental Divide, the route of the trail for much of its length. Then came scores of trappers and traders; then Bonneville and his wagons, to deepen the trail, in 1832; and two years later, in 1834, Campbell and Sublette built old Fort Laramie, on Laramie creek, a branch of the Platte. Eight years later Fort Bridger was built by Jim Bridger on a branch of the Green river.

In 1836 two women moved out into the West along the Oregon trail. They were the wives of Whitman and Spaulding, missionaries bound for Oregon. In 1842 Fremont went as far, at least, as the South Pass.



EZRA MEEKER,
Who marked the Oregon trail.

So the Oregon trail was blazed and trod; traders, trappers, gold-seekers, missionaries, colonists, until the highway stretched from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

The Sun

When I awake, I look to see
If my friend, the sun, will smile at me;
Sometimes a cloud may hide his eyes,
But I know he's there in his own blue
sleeves;
And when, bright and round, he paces
out,
I almost think I can hear him shout,
Through all the day, wherever I go,
He cheers me with his golden glow;
And when at night I wish to rest,
He seeks his bed in the crimson west.
So we're jolly good friends, the sun and I,
With never a frown, and never a sigh.

The Coloring of Tigers' Skins

Like the lion, like indeed most wild animals, the tiger, gaudy though its coat is, possesses an almost incredible faculty of making itself invisible. So much searching is now going on of the doctrine of protective coloration that one hesitates to say that there is any advantage in the striping of the skin, or that the beast would not succeed in concealing itself as well if it were unicolorous. But the testimony of sportsmen is unanimous on the completeness with which the black and tawny bars of the lurking animal merge into the alternating upright light and shade of the stems of the jungle growth. So says the London Times and goes on:

Whether its color helps the tiger in its furtive life or not, it is a royal livery that it wears. The "spoils of lions," but for their manes, have not much majesty. A cowhide may be handsome. But a throne can ask no more sumptuous trapping than a tiger's skin. Even in the same locality tigers show a considerable range of color, from bright yellow to rich tawny red, with endless variety in the width and number of the stripes. Skins are known both pure white and showing faint reddish stripes upon a white background.

Go put your creed into your deed,
Nor speak with double tongue.
—Emerson.

Carl Schurz's Teacher

An interesting comment made to the New York Sun by a contributor is self-explanatory:

Your contributor, Mr. Thomas, is well within "modest limits" when he informs us that "Goldsmith wrote good English"; and if any one requires other or further testimony he need only turn to one of Carl Schurz's reminiscences of the heart to heart order to find the statement: "I read 'The Vicar of Wakefield' and knew English."

If I were to adventure any advice in any case it would be my best. The sacred duty of an adviser (one of the most inviolable that exists) would lead me towards an enemy to act as if my best friend were the party concerned.
—Edmund Burke.

Children's Department

Indian River Names

Scores of our rivers have names of Indian origin—as Allegheny, fine river; Susquehanna, river with a muddy bottom; Keowee, river of mulberries; Sahuco, corn river; Algonquin, those on the other side of the river; Niagara, thunder of waters; Chicago, river of yuma; Tonawanda, swift water; Yuma, sons of the river; Oclawana, boggy river; Milwaukee, beautiful water or bay; Cayuga, lake in the mucky land.

The Cooking School

"So your daughter has been to cooking school?"
"Yes," answered Mrs. McGudley.
"I suppose she has helped along the household economies?"
"Not exactly. She has made us appreciate our regular cook so much that we have to raise her wages every time she threatens to leave."—Washington Star.

Let us all resolve—first, to attain the grace of silence; second, to deem all fault-finding that does no good a sin; third, to practise the grace of virtue and praise.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

First Telephone Message

The principle of the telephone has been known for many centuries, the first idea of it in modern days being explained in a book published in 1609. Hook began to study the subject in 1661, and in 1667 he succeeded in transmitting sound by means of a distended wire. Wheatstone experimented in 1821, and succeeded in conveying the sounds of a musical box from cellar to attic of his home. But it was only 20 years ago—to be exact, Feb. 12, 1887—that the first public message was conveyed by the modern telephone. This was transmitted by its inventor, Professor Bell, when experimenting in public for the first time between Boston and Salem, Mass., U. S., 18 miles apart. Mr. Raikes, when postmaster-general, sent the first public message ever transmitted through the telephone between London and Paris in 1891. The first words transmitted from the English side were the following: "And the Lord said My voice shall traverse continents, islands, and seas. Thus have I promised it to My people for ever."—London Globe.

The Wrights always go "back to work." That phrase, so often found in the despatches about them, explains a lot.—Exchange.

Our Common Opportunity

There has been a quickening of the moral sense of the business community and the adoption of a higher standard of business morals by the leading financiers of this country. . . . The consequence of this revival of conscientiousness is to make property more valuable, to make investments more secure, and the interests of those who have entrusted the management of their estates to others through the ownership of securities, or otherwise, will hereafter be better protected. . . . Every man who does business, no matter how great or how small his interests are, is proportionately responsible for the restoration of confidence, for strengthening credit and for an improvement in the business methods of the country. Nobody can shirk his duty. Common honesty is the common need. This applies to everybody—to newspaper men, to professional men, to public officials, to legislators, and to all members of society. . . . Every human being is more or less an imitator of his associates, and will copy the good that they do as well as the evil, and will reflect the standards of honor shown by his neighbor. . . . The standard of business integrity throughout the country can be raised only by a general observance of the laws of honor, and by a frank and fair recognition of the rights of others by every individual in the business world.—Judge E. H. Gary, chairman U. S. Steel Corporation.

THE OPEN WINDOW

Next to the economic ideal of America expressed by the phrase "the open door" a writer in the Review of Reviews places the American "open window." Wandering through a town in Hungary he was always sure if he saw a window open in the evening that he could open the door and say, "How do you do," and be greeted by a still more cordial "How do you do" from a returned American emigrant and his family. Symbol of the light of freedom and the fresh air of a higher sense of living is the open window where by old European traditions the window was always closed.

The writer goes on: "The appearance of my companions and myself always created a great sensation and never a greater one than on Sunday, when the peasants were at leisure. They took it as a special privilege to see 'genuine Americans,' and those who had been over here were quickly on the scene to hear their English and to show their familiarity with our kind. . . . It was a reciprocal pleasure; for it seemed like a breath from home to hear men talk intelligently of Hazleton, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre; moreover, it gave

us a splendid opportunity to test the influence of our civilization upon them. In one village a man and wife and two children came out of their home and we could almost imagine ourselves in America; for the whole family looked as if it had just come out of a grand bargain sale at one of our department stores. What seemed most delightful to us was the way in which the man spoke of his wife, and no American husband could have been more careful of her than he was; all this in striking contrast to the peasants with whom the woman is still an inferior being.

So far as my observation goes, I feel certain that emigration has been of estimable value, economical and ethical, to the three great monarchies chiefly concerned, namely: Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia. It has withdrawn inefficient labor and has returned some of it capable of more and better work. It has lifted the status of the peasantry to a degree which could not have been achieved even by a revolution. It has educated its neglected masses, has lifted them to a higher standard of living and has implanted new and vital ideals.

A Modest Author

A curious incident arose at a dinner at which Thomas Campbell and Lord Nugent were present. The conversation drifted from the use of Latin words in English to monosyllabic verse. Some one expressed a doubt whether two consecutive lines composed of words of one syllable could be found in our language. Lord Nugent at once quoted two lines that met the requirement. Campbell said he did not believe in the lines, and asked where they came from. Lord Nugent said: "From your own 'Pleasures of Hope.'" "How do you know that?" asked the poet. "I know it all by heart," replied Nugent. "I'll give you a guinea if you can repeat it," said Campbell. Nugent started declaiming. The poet soon got tired, and said: "I see you know the poem; don't go any further." The other insisted upon repeating the whole poem or claiming double pay, and Campbell paid the extra guinea in order to be spared the recital of the poem which had made him famous—which he had forgotten.—London Chronicle.

"Wireless" Power Transmission

It has been widely reported in the newspaper that electric current for the illuminations at the recent Omaha electrical exhibit was furnished by wireless apparatus, and many were the rash statements about hundreds of horsepower transmitted through space. As a matter of fact, says Popular Electricity, no one has been able thus far to transmit anything like a small fraction of a horsepower in this manner. What was done at Omaha was to simply send out waves as in wireless telegraphy, the power of which was comparatively insignificant. But the power was sufficient to affect a detecting device, as in wireless apparatus, and through this detecting device a secondary wire circuit was closed, which, in turn, was able to close the circuit of the lighting current from the regular city light wires.

"Learn to Labor"

B. J. Lang, so long the leading musician of Boston, the dean of music for the whole city, one might say, was one of the most occupied people possible to find, yet he always had time for any one and everything when he saw a service to be rendered. He never wasted a moment, his hours were filled with recorded engagements, yet he never refused himself to a caller. He used to say something to this effect: "If I want a thing done, a good project carried out, a social service rendered, I always go to the busiest people. The busy man is one who can always do just one thing more. His tools are sharp, he is ready, he has everything in line to bring things about. The man at leisure, the do-nothing, might be expected to lend a hand on such occasions, but his do-nothing habit is too strong for him. With the best intentions in the world he will make a botch of any task."

Vastnesses of New York

Ten years ago New York was divided into a hundred cities, towns and villages. Now it is possible, says Pearson's Magazine, to go for 40 miles in a straight line without leaving the city. The streets of New York city, placed end to end, would reach to San Francisco and several hundred miles out into the Pacific ocean. In its precipices of brick and stone, supported by miles of steel, New York has built many cities on top of each other, and the hill of the Caesars in Rome seems a small affair compared to the majestic bulk of the business palaces that rear themselves against the sky, with vast populations living so high above the streets that no sound of the roaring city reaches them.

Make a Cameo of Today

Cut it out of its mental associations of past and future and it will seem beautiful. . . . There is never anything much the matter with today. . . . The shadows that darken today are nearly always cast by clouds of yesterday or tomorrow.—Selected.

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The Return of the Bradford Manuscript

THE return of the Bradford manuscript, or "History of Plymouth Plantation," to this country by England was an interesting moment on the records of both countries. The story of the Plymouth Pilgrims, told out of the deep experience of one of their chief men, written in the light of those Englishmen's common conviction that God was with them in their enterprise, was a precious possession to England and America alike.

The manuscript, known mistakenly as the "Log of the Mayflower," bears in its fly-leaves records and signatures that attest not only its authenticity but its history as handed from Governor William Bradford himself to others keeping, till one Thomas Prince in 1728 wrote that he had received the book of Maj. John Bradford at Kingston, who gave permission "to lodge this history in the New England Library of Prints and Manuscripts" which was "begun to be collected by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harvard College, July 6, 1703."

longs to the bishop of London's library at Fulham. Where it was in the interval, no one knows. How it found its way to England will probably never be known. In 1856 the Massachusetts Historical Society obtained permission to make a reprint of the book, but all petitions for the return of the manuscript to our keeping were refused on the ground that no one had the right to give it to us. When Senator Hoar was once in England he brought persuasion to bear upon the bishop of London, who agreed with him that the volume should belong to us, but said that the bestowal of it rested with the archbishop of Canterbury. Senator Hoar talked also with Ambassador Bayard, firing him with an equal enthusiasm for the possession of the book by Americans. The bishop of London became soon himself the archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Creighton, the new bishop of London, had visited our country as delegate to the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary at Harvard, and had many American friends and was also in sympathy with our wish to own the original record of our first great historical epoch. The argument which overcame the legal objections is interesting. The bishop

of London is the guardian of all manuscripts of importance in the English church, but it was held that as the church at Plymouth had ceased at the revolution to "be a part of the diocese of London," its manuscripts might rightfully be given back to its own custody.

The final petition to London for the manuscript's return had been signed by the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and the New England Society of New York, or rather by their representatives, George F. Hoar, Edward Everett Hale, Charles Francis Adams, Charles W. Eliot, William M. Everts, William T. Davis, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan and Roger Wolcott as Governor of Massachusetts.

The decrees of the consistorial court of England which gave the book to us begin: "Mandell by divine permission lord Bishop of London to the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria at the Court of St. James in London and to the Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the United States of America, Greeting." Ambas-

sador Bayard received the book and promised to deliver it in person.

The Senate and House of Massachusetts voted a day given to the ceremonies of receiving the manuscript. There were addresses by Senator Hoar, Ambassador Bayard, Governor Wolcott. The date was May 26, 1897. The manuscript had actually come into the city of Boston, however, on the eve of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

The book is now in the state library at the Massachusetts State House at Boston, where it may be seen. It is locked in a glass case, the book lying open so that two of the quaint pages may be read. It is so placed that every visitor may have a free survey of the treasure, which is, however, under careful surveillance. At night it is put in a safe. The scroll of the Declaration of Independence is scarcely a more sacred possession and certainly no historical relics in Boston or round about have more interest than this browned and yellowed parchment volume. A few reprints were made in 1897, but now an edition has been brought out which gives the book free circulation. It should be read by every American.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 26, 1909.

President Taft Sets a New Fashion

IT MAY be taken for granted that for a long time President Taft's diplomatic method in the matter of bringing people who disagree with you to the point where they are anxious to oblige you will be followed not only by politicians but by business men. Up to the time President Taft hit upon the idea that will be associated with his administration for years, it was more or less the custom in all circles when a man disagreed with you, either to "talk back" on the spot or to leave him with the strong impression that he had lost your friendship.

The entire nation is being treated to almost daily illustration of a better and more effective method of dealing with the man who is disposed to think something different from what you think and determined not to think as you would like to have him if he can by any possibility avoid it. When the President finds it necessary to talk to a congressman about a tariff schedule that he would like to have reduced, and the congressman is unwilling that it should be reduced, and is inclined, rather, to raise it, the chief magistrate does not press the matter. All he does is to invite the congressman to dinner, or to play a game of golf, or to take an automobile ride. Then with the President talking to him of everything else save the subject that has become disagreeable to him, the congressman soon becomes anxious to talk about it, and more anxious still to let the President know that, indeed, it will be a great pleasure to him to vote as the President would like to have him vote.

This has not been lost upon the country, we say, and that it has not is a good thing. From this time on there may be less argument and more business, not only in politics but in all lines of commerce. Those who have heretofore disagreed may come together at the dinner table, on the road or on the golf links, and after talking of everything save the thing they want to talk about, or don't want to talk about, as the case may be, they may reach a perfect understanding with regard to that very thing.

It is a good fashion, speaking generally, and the country should be very grateful to its genial President for its exemplification. The one thing to be kept in mind is that all who wish to bring others to their own way of thinking are in duty bound to make sure that their way of thinking is intrinsically right.

AS USUAL at this season of the year the government is acting through its treasury department to facilitate movement of the crops. The government's contribution takes the form mainly of providing sufficient currency, in bills of small denomination, to help forward the work of exchange, which will begin with the gathering of the earliest and end only with the closing of the latest harvest. The harvests begin, of course, in the South, and the ripening of the crops proceeds slowly but steadily through the different tiers of states until our harvesters mingle with those of Canada along the border.

From the deep interest at present shown by the government it will be seen that the moving of the crops is something that calls for the attention of able financiers as well as able harvest hands. It is an undertaking not alone of enormous importance but of enormous proportions. Figures covering the prospective crops are, at best, simply estimates. But we can form a pretty clear idea of what the moving of the crops means from the actual figures of last year. The corn crop of 1908, for instance, reached 2,668,651,000 bushels. It is expected this year to pass the 3,000,000,000 point. Last year our cotton crop amounted to 12,920,000 bales. The wheat crop of 1908 was 664,602,000 bushels, the oat crop 807,000,000 bushels, the barley crop 166,756,000 bushels, the rice crop 21,000,000 bushels. The farm value of all cereal crops last year was estimated at \$2,759,814,000, or \$400,000,000 above the average for the previous five years.

These figures do not include hay, which amounted last year to 70,798,000 tons, valued at \$635,423,000; or sugar, the value of which was \$70,000,000; or dairy products, valued at \$800,000,000; or livestock, valued at \$3,000,000,000. The estimated value of all farm crops last year was \$5,000,000,000.

To harvest the crops, to haul them to the railway station and steamboat landings, to forward them to the main points of distribution and to market them, will require a vast amount of ready money. And this is the requirement the government is planning at present to meet.

Turkey and the Balkans

IT IS NOT surprising that the Cretan question should exercise a growing influence over developments in Macedonia. The increased tension between Greeks and Turks necessarily favors Bulgarian propaganda as nothing else could. The sudden entente between Turks and Macedonian Slavs which came so sharply into focus at the taking of Constantinople by Mahmoud Shevket Pasha's Roumeliotas appears so close that Turkish authorities are reported to be cooperating with Bulgarian comitadjis against the Greek patriarchists.

On the other hand, there are indications of a Greco-Bulgarian press propaganda, not in Macedonia, but for a rapprochement between the two kingdoms and more than one European capital learns that Bulgaria is considering an intervention in Macedonia should the Greco-Turk controversy over Crete afford an opportunity. It is noteworthy that, this time, the advances for a joint action against the Turks have come from Bulgaria. The Bulgarian papers have of late repeatedly urged the Christian nations of the Balkans to forget their own quarrels and unite against reviving Pan-Islamism, and these advances have been favorably received by the Greek public. They are, however, frowned upon by the Greek government. Despite the state of affairs in Macedonia, the time for an agreement between Greece and Bulgaria is not unpropitious and Athens is already talking of substantial concessions to the Bulgarians in Monastir and Salonica.

But it is not Greece alone which is made the recipient of Bulgarian advances. Serbia also has been approached, in the matter of the oft-discussed customs union between the two Slav nations of

the Balkans. Previously it had been nearly always Serbia that made the advances. Here, too, the moment is opportune, thanks to cooperation of the Austrian Slavs who prevented the passage in the Reichsrath of the special bill authorizing commercial treaties with Serbia and Bulgaria. The two kingdoms are thus more than ever compelled to come to terms with one another. More than this, the same Austrian Slavs also prevented the ratification of the Austro-Roumanian commercial treaty, a fact which serves to remind Roumania that, despite her privileged position as a de facto ally of Germany and Austria, she continues to be a Balkan power, with interests to safeguard to the south as well as to the west and north. It would almost seem that the Balkan confederacy scheme, once derided as quixotic, had found a powerful advocate who was quietly directing operations through Sofia.

It may not be a coincidence that a party of Turkish deputies and members of the committee of union and progress is now visiting Paris and London with the avowed object of dispelling certain misunderstandings apt to estrange Young Turkey with England and France. It is significant, surely, that the Turkish government is reproached by the Young Turk press for its wavering foreign policy and that there are persistent rumors of a radical change in the cabinet to break the present militarist rule. At the first anniversary of the Turkish revolution, the reflection is opportune that stability in the Ottoman empire can be attained only with the cooperation of the Christian Balkan.

For Suppression of War

A FEW weeks ago this newspaper put forward the proposition that the United States and Great Britain unite in an effort to bring about a guarantee of universal peace. The fact that we have been able to assemble fifty-four battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines and supply ships, manned by 15,000 men, at Provincetown, and that a great fleet of warships, representing an outlay of \$310,000,000 and manned by 42,000 men, has recently been assembled on the Thames, leads a correspondent of the New York Tribune to declare that the United States and Great Britain are in excellent condition to begin the work of educating the public opinion of the world with regard to the crime, curse and cost of war, except for defense or against immorality.

What the two great English-speaking nations could do, according to this writer, would be to bring about the establishment of an international court of arbitration "of a higher and more effective grade than the Hague tribunal, because its members shall not be subject to 'instructions' from potentates and cabinets as to what questions may or may not be discussed."

Only two requirements would be demanded of the great nations which would be invited to join in the formation of this court: Firstly, that they bind themselves never to draw sword against each other without first submitting the dispute to the court of international arbitration, and that the oath of the soldier be amenable to exclude obedience to orders to march against a signatory power unless arbitration has first been invoked; and, secondly, that any nation refusing to submit to arbitration, or to abide by the fiat of the international court, shall be swiftly, strictly and uncompromisingly boycotted by all the other signatory powers in the world's peace compact.

Of course, this, like all other recommendations of a similar character, is mentioned with a view to arouse public interest in the question of universal peace rather than with expectation of its immediate adoption. Like all the other similar proposals that have been brought forward of late, however, it is valuable as indicating the drift of thought in the right direction.

Some day in the not remote future a plan will be proposed for the promotion of international peace that will be acceptable to the world at large. It should have for its earliest supporters and promoters the United States and Great Britain.

IT MUST come in the nature of a disagreeable surprise to the man who hasn't cared much, that under the new tariff bill his clothing, if composed of woolen goods, will cost from 25 to 45 per cent more than it does now.

THE DAYS of the hansom and of the four-wheeler are surely numbered. In large cities the taxicab is coming into favor so rapidly as to crowd out the old-fashioned horse cabs almost entirely, and in the smaller cities it has even supplanted to some extent the station omnibus. In London the change from the hansom to the taxicab has come about so swiftly as to make the matter of caring for the cab drivers, of whom there are a great number in London, a problem of interesting dimensions.

It is noted that Lord Rosebery recently wrote a letter to the Daily Mail drawing attention to the fact that the hansom caddy was in need of public support, at least until he could master the art of driving a motor car, although hundreds of drivers have already changed over, and many more are qualifying for the change. In response to the appeal, it is reported that a fund of nearly £7000 has been raised by public subscription to take care of the cab drivers out of work.

In the American cities the gain of the taxicab, although a trifle less rapid, has been none the less sure. Motor buses are now running in some of the larger cities in addition to the taxicab, and before long it is promised that rural lines will be established to supplement trolley-car service in reaching the less accessible parts of the country.

Thus the transformation from horse to motor will doubtless continue until the former will be depended upon only for the rougher work of the farm, excepting where the fondness and preference for the horse bespeaks his retention for riding and driving.

THE Newport Casino is to be closed to the public hereafter, save on certain occasions, and these are likely to be so frequent that the general public will experience no particular hardship.

THE WEST not only wants 50,000 able-bodied men to help with her harvest this year, but she would be glad to have them settle down and have harvests of their own next year.

THE EXTRA SESSION has brought \$1,000,000 to Washington in board alone, so it is said; but it has been a crushing blow to the Chautauqua lecture platform, in some states.

AFTER OVERCOMING the air, the next thing the aeronaut will have to do is to overcome the wind. And he will do it in good time.

Reform in Central America

HONDURAS is not to become an American protectorate. That Washington would give out a prompt denial of the rumor was to be expected; nevertheless measures would seem to be under consideration by which an element of stability will be introduced into Central American conditions. Financial reform is mentioned as the first step. It is proposed to refund the national debt of Honduras with the aid of American capital.

Guatemala is likewise reported negotiating with an American syndicate that is to undertake to place the country on a gold basis. That Costa Rica is also mentioned in connection with this new financial policy shows the extent of a movement which began in Cuba and was continued in Santo Domingo; of which the Chinese loan question is an issue, and the Latin-American bank scheme a gigantic pledge.

Honduras is well chosen for a start. Bordering on Nicaragua, Guatemala and Salvador, it provides the needed fulcrum for American activity. Her present position in Central American politics is not regarded as advantageous and her weakness is a source of concern to two of her neighbors. The reorganization of her finances and the establishment, thereby, of closer relations with this country, will at once take off what pressure there may be, and make Honduras the rallying point of a propaganda for good government. With similar process in Costa Rica and Guatemala, the Central American problem would solve itself.

It is opportune, at this time, to glance at the policy by which a European power is extending her influence in South America. Germany has more than one string to her bow. In Bolivia, for instance, which is now in the public eye, it is reported that the elementary schools are shortly to be reformed on the Prussian model and that German schoolmasters are to be intrusted with the reform. The Bolivian forces are likewise to be reorganized by Prussian officers, precisely as those of the Argentine and Chile. In the latter republic, especially, the labors of a number of German officers, headed by General Koerner, have been eminently successful, but not more so than those of a number of German pedagogues who have spread Germany's educational influence. In southern Brazil the German colonists have founded model municipalities, and though German in spirit they have become good Brazilian citizens. Nowhere have they attempted to force Teutonic views and ways on the Latins, but on the contrary they have shown a remarkable knack and a still more remarkable readiness to adapt themselves. It is thus that they have successfully imparted some of their methods to the South Americans with wonderful profit to German commerce.

Clearly, it is not capital alone, but labor, that will conquer Latin-America.

The Weeks Forest Reserve Bill

THE forest reserve bill reintroduced by Representative Weeks is in some respects modified from his original measure. It provides, for instance, for an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 from the general fund of the treasury, instead of from the receipts of the national forests, thus leaving the latter to be used for further development of those tracts. The annual appropriation is to be for the purchase of land along the watersheds of navigable streams. The bill authorizes states to cooperate in forest conservation and enables the department of agriculture to superintend the cutting of private timber holdings—a most important clause, since it will make for the regrowth of the forests. A fire patrol service, similar to that which has proved to be so valuable in Canada, is provided for. There are other minor changes.

Recently, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, whose opinion with relation to the matter is entitled to respect, declared that "the talk of depletion of timber in this country is exaggerated." There is much truth in this, but the depletion is a serious matter enough even when talk about it is stripped of all exaggeration. There has never been occasion for the great alarm that has prevailed in some quarters regarding our timber and other natural resources, but there has been and is occasion for stopping the wanton waste that has been going on for years, and for taking all reasonable precautions to prevent unnecessary destruction and exhaustion in the future.

It is estimated that of the 850,000,000 acres of timber that the United States contained originally, 550,000,000 still remain; or, to put it in another way, we still have 2,500,000,000,000 feet of the 5,200,000,000,000 feet which our forests originally contained. It is true, however, that the timber remaining is not so good as that which we had originally; and it is also true that consumption of timber is going on now at a greater rate than ever before. James J. Hill declares that we are consuming from five to seven times as much lumber as we are producing. On the other hand, the tendency is now strongly toward conservation and reforestation; and while it is right that this tendency should be encouraged in every possible way, we should view the situation with calmness and confidence.

The enactment of a law embracing the provisions of Representative Weeks' bill will go very far toward bringing about the results that are desirable. In the meantime, other factors will be operating toward the same end, and by 1919, when the Weeks law will have expired by limitation, we should have very gratifying reports concerning our visible supply of timber.

SAVINGS BANKS in the French schools at last account contained deposits amounting to \$2,000,000. This means beginning early, but in France an early beginning of practical lessons in thrift has been found to be necessary and profitable.

THE DINGLEY ACT, which the Payne tariff bill proposes to supplant, is just twelve years old, and Speaker Cannon is said to entertain the opinion that it will remain unchanged, at least until the middle of August.

ACCORDING to Mayor McClellan of New York, "Every human being who holds office needs a check." In other words, in a democracy the people should always be able to step in and order the officeholder out.

THE STRUGGLE over prohibition in Georgia has been renewed, but it looks as if every inch gained by the friends of law and order in that state would be maintained.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S desire for a more active circulation of small bills doubtless will be shared by everybody.